The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE SISTERS.

There be three sisters sweet,
But various in mind—
One daring, yet discreet,
True, humble, and resigned;
She standeth, where would othe rs fall,
And trusteth God for all in all.

Another, bright of mien,
And jubilant with life;
She spyeth the unseen,
Beyond all earthly strife.
Who hath this fair vivacious maid,
Hath sunshine in the darkest shade.

The last is all divine—
The greatest and the best
O world! were she but thine,
Thou wert supremely blest.
But whose hath these sisters three,
Hath Faith, and Hope, and Charity.

Horace Greeley.

ADAPTED FROM T. GRAY.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their green abode,*
(There, they alike in trembling hope repose!)
Till Baltimore decides with potent nod.

*At Chappaqua.

"A GOOD IDEA."

(German Translation.)

I.

THE WILL.

The quiet old tax-gatherer, rejoicing in the name of Bonaventura Ciriacus Blume, of the good old town of Langenweislingen, had just died. There would have been nothing very remarkable about this, as death is exceedingly apt to overtake men of his age, but he had been a notable exception in the village; he had attained a good old age without much to the chagrin of the spinsters of uncertain age, putting himself in a condition to leave an heir behind him. This circumstance served to add to his death an interest which was only increased by the uncertainty and mystery in which his earlier life was shrouded from the vision of his townsmen. The village of Langenweislingen consisted of a population that was pretty much all united by the ties of consanguinity. There were just three families—the Obermeyer, the Neidermeyer, and the Meyer, for short—and, as a rule, whoever failed to trace a connection with one of these didn't amount to much.

The deceased was a remarkable man in being an exception to this rule. His life had been a constant puzzle to the surrounding country. He had lived and died without any direct connection with any of the Meyer families, a thing that was simply unparalleled in the village archives. No one knew where this curious individual had come from, any more than it was known where he had gone to after death. It was only remembered that, in the year 1815, a very severely wounded Australian soldier was brought to the village to be taken care of after a severe fight. It is true that after his recovery it was the duty of Mr. Private Blume to return to the army and serve out his time. Somehow, he neglected to do so. He seemed to have been forgotten, nobody sent for him, and he stayed where he was, his experience having taught him that a quiet village life was preferable to the busy scenes of the battle-field. Once upon a time a legacy must have been left him, for a big package came for him, but nobody knew from whom or where. Gradually, however, he won the respect and confidence of the village, even though not a member of the Meyer family; then subsequently, the office of tax-gatherer became vacant, and not one of the Meyers wanted it, it was bestowed on Blume, and he held it until death separated him from his office and relieved him of his responsibilities.

Yet he always maintained the strictest silence about his family and antecedents. A steady and economical life of thirty-six years in the town had enabled him to lay by a considerable sum of money. As he had never been married—at least in Langenweislingen—and had no discoverable heirs, the curiosity of the village was boundless to know what would become of his fortune. The disappointment of the villagers was commensurate with this curiosity when they learned that instructions had been left with the Burgomaster not to open his will for four weeks subsequent to his death. During these four weeks there was no lack of gossip and speculation in Langenweislingen, and, having governed its desires as well as might be in the meantime, the whole town assembled on the appointed day to hear the important news. The Burgomaster took a high position and, with a loud voice, cried out:

"I, Bonaventura Ciriacus Blume, make over herewith my whole possessions to the town of Langenweislingen, conferring upon the magistrates the power to use it as they may think best for the good of the town, with the exception of *one thousand dollars*, which I decree shall be given him who shall develope a good idea, by which a large portion of the inhabitants may be practically benefited."

The astonished crowd heard this wonderful news with open mouth, and dispersed in as excited a state of mind as that in which it had assembled.

II.

"A GOOD IDEA."

A thousand dollar for a good idea! The good, round price, it was that made many heads whirl in the good old town of Langenweislingen; and everyone expected to gain it almost immediately with his or her powers of invention. But "a good idea" is not so common in a provincial village after all—not very common, indeed, anywhere. So the good people cudgelled their brains in vain.

Of all the good people possessed of the natural envy for this sum of a thousand dollars, however, he who had it the worst was Herr Tapps, the school teacher and town clerk, and a poor devil who had never enjoyed a good idea in the whole course of his life. But he worked at it by day and dreamed of it by night. He had accustomed himself, through good management and the experience of necessity, to live on the thirty cents a day which was generously allowed him for all expenses, and a thousand dollars would have made him richer than Croesus ever thought himself. His thoughts dwelt on the subject so much that he already felt himself to be in the boots of Lucullus, and had pretty nearly determined just what he would do when he should come in possession of his fortune. There was only one thing lacking—"a good idea."

There was idea enough rushing through the brain of the bedazzled schoolmaster, but, by some strange misfortune, not one which could be turned to the advantage of the good people of Langenweislingen. He was one day pressing his heated forehead against the school-room window, when his eye fell upon the village girls who used to gather about the town pump, where they would not only draw water but exchange gossip and make fun of the schoolmaster's big nose. In his rage at having failed to find the good idea which alone was necessary to the possession of the thousand dollars, Tapps was tempted to consign girls, gossips and the well itself to the lower regions. But the angrier the old pedagogue grew, the livelier became the gossip. Every once in a while, one of the water-drawing graces would happen to catch sight of the long-nosed personification of despair staring at them, and then, as if by command, the entire bevy would burst out laughing. He shut the windows down with a clang, and took occasion to suggest once more to his Satanic majesty to take the whole concern.

"Ah!"

Old Tapps has it. At least he thinks he has it—"a good idea." He has thought so several times before. But never has anything so brilliant struck him as now. He pounds his head with fury, as if to fix it there beyond the possibility of escape.

"Suppose"—here was the good idea; "suppose I should make the devil possess the well, or at least spoil the water so that it wouldn't be fit to drink. Wouldn't these plagued girls make a face if they should come to the well and find nothing but nasty stuff they could not touch? The whole village would be upset if there were no more drinking water to be had, and the thousand dollars, along with eternal gratitude, would belong to the man who should restore the water to its purity. I have it I have it," he cried.

He revolved his "good idea" in his mind, considering it from all sides which he was capable of comprehending, but could find nothing against it, and so finally concluded to adopt it. He walked up and down the school-room all the evening completing the details of his deep-laid scheme, and decided what they should be.

III.

THE PRIZE IS AWARDED.

The sun had scarcely risen next morning before the usual crowd had gathered about the well to draw water for all the four-legged and two legged animals in the town. The lively girls, as on yesterday, laughed and snickered at the pedagogue, but the pedagogue looked on with a much more cheerful countenance than usual. His "good idea" was working.

Anna Maria, the burgomeister's eldest daughter, was telling her companions how she was going to be united to her dearly-beloved Michel within a few weeks; just as she was taking her turn at the well. Thirsty probably from the exertion of enumerating the details of her bridal outfit, she put the water pitcher to her lips when her fresh, pretty and smiling face was suddenly metamorphosed into an expression of horror and disgust Out it came again—the water—and all the girls looked up in blank astonishment.

"Just taste it," gasped Anna Maria, quickly forgetting her wedding and bridal outfit.

It was tried in turn, and as each one tasted, another fair face became distorted into an expression of unmitigated disgust. There was a universal spitting and sputtering all about the well, and a singular unanimity in declaring that gall was never so bitter.

Attracted by the evident sensation at the pump—the centre of civilization in the eyes of Langenweislingen—new people began to arrive, until it was not long before the whole village had assembled about the spoiled water. The burgomeister came last—as is the custom of officials and tasted it in his official capacity. It did not take him long to declare officially the same opinion that had been so emphatically expressed by the villagers in their unofficial capacity. Of course this settled the matter. There was no longer a doubt that gall was never so bitter. In the meantime, the long-nosed pedagogue looked on with such intense satisfaction that his face would have betrayed him if anybody had thought of looking at him.

What was to be done?

For the first time in his life, the burgomeister's supreme wisdom found a stumbling block. He had not even a suggestion. The whole town abandoned all other duties and occupations and strayed there. Finally, the theory of the old women was accepted—no other having been offered—and it was voted that the well was possessed, and that the devil could only be driven out by prayer. So the old women went diligently to work praying in the foreground while the men stood back and tried the efficiency of swearing. Whichever of the two influences should be thanked for it, certain it was that the water became purified towards evening. The women claimed that it was their prayers, and the men did not say anything about their swearing. Hans Tapps, the pedagogue, was the only one who could have told—and he wouldn't.

It is needless to say that the rejoicing of the villagers was now equal to the consternation of the morning. By the way of prudence, however, and to keep the devil off from a repossession of the well, the burgomeister ordered a cross to be fixed at each corner, and a couple of men volunteered to watch until midnight, while several of the women folks remained with them to keep up the praying.

Up to midnight, certainly all was safe, and the watch left their places with hope in their breasts. But the next morning the water was still more bitter, if possible, than it had been the day before.

Now the village was seized with genuine misery and despair. Work was entirely suspended, prayers were recommenced, and consultation was had by all the wise-heads. At last they happened to think that the well-keeper—for this was one of the important offices of the town—had been neglectful of his duty, and the decree was issued that he should set to work immediately to clean it out. This was done in the most minute and thorough manner—Hans Tapps laughing to himself more than ever. It turned out that the water was as pure and sweet as ever, after the thorough cleaning, and the burgomeister duly took to himself the credit of the suggestion.

But the next morning the water had turned to gall again, for he had been seen cleaning it. Now it was determined to call a mass meeting in the market place. Here the united wisdom of all the Meyer families was consolidated, and, after many speeches, it was finally decided, as Hans Tapps expected it would be, to donate the $1,000 legally which Blume had left to him who should develop a sufficiently "good idea" to rid the village of the gall, the witches, or the devil that made the water so bitter.

It was now Hans Tapps' turn to mount the rostrum, and he expressed an opinion upon the bitterness of life in general, and that of the well in particular, concluding with the important announcement that he was in possession of a secret that would prove an infallible remedy.

"I will put it into execution this very night," he continued, "and to-morrow morning you will find the water as pure as ever."

There was a sigh of relief through the whole crowd as the pedagogue made the announcement and stepped down with his face all aglow from joy. But his joy was not destined to be of long duration, for the well-keeper jumped up and shouted:

"The infernal schoolmaster shall never have those thousand dollars! This miserable rascal has deceived the whole town for three days. Why is that water bitter? Why is it that, however bitter it is in the morning, it always gets sweet towards evening? and why has this Hans Tapps alone a cure for all this? I will tell you why. This infernal scoundrel has been putting something bitter in the well every night, that he may be able to make it good again. Shall he receive a thousand dollars for doing this?"

"No! No!" were the cries. "Down with him—kill him!"

And the crowd, upon the impulse of the moment, came very near putting their threats into execution, until it was suggested that it would be prudent to search his house first. The proposition was accepted, and a deputation was appointed, while Mr. Hans Tapps was turned over to the one man of the village who united in himself the functions of police, captain and squad. The search was made, and, at last, a couple of jugs of stuff, bitter as gall, indeed, were found in the pedagogue's house.

The well-keeper set the example of action by pouring the contents of one of the jugs over the pedagogue's head, and from that moment Hans Tapps was beset, pummeled, egged, stoned and pounded until he was hardly able to hold his head up. He was then consigned to jail, where he had abundance of opportunity to meditate over his "good idea."

He was allowed to come out after a few weeks' incarceration, but ever afterwards was known as Hans Tapps, the fool. It would have been a nice thing for the constituency of Langenweislingen to have voted the prize of one thousand dollars to the well keeper, who seems to have been the only man of sense in the village. But they neglected to do so, and the prize still awaits the man who shall develope a "good idea." It should be a better one, however, than that of Hans Tapps, the pedagogue.

A Romantic Windfall.

(From the Birmingham News.)

At the pleasant village of Penkridge, near Stafford, England, a retired baker, Rogers by name, has for some few years past lived on a small competency. Mr. Rogers is a widower, but without family, and during his wedded life he was the kindness of husbands. Soon after the death of his wife, Mr. Rogers by some means made the acquaintance of a maiden lady possessed of fabulous wealth, but of miserly disposition, residing in Cumberland. Four years ago this lady, taking advantage of leap year, intimated to Mr. Rogers in terms not to be mistaken, her willingness to bestow upon him her hand, heart and herritage. Mr. Rogers politely, but firmly declined the proposal and heard nothing more of his amorous admirer until about six months ago, when a letter, written by her hand, summoned him to the side of what she feared, and what subsequently proved to be, her death-bed. Even to this appeal Mr. Rogers was obdurate, contenting himself by writing a stiff formal note of condolence. A week or two afterwards the old lady died, bequeathing to Mr. Rogers a fortune variously estimated at £4,000 to £6,000 per annum. The lady was not connected by relationship with Mr. Rogers, and the latter had, if anything, an aversion to her. Her affection seems, however, to have been sincere, for, although she had nephews and nieces who diligently courted her favor, Mr. Rogers comes in for the bulk of her property, and the will is witnessed by a lawyer and two medical gentlemen of eminence, a precaution taken, no doubt, lest interested persons should contest the validity of the document by raising the plea of insanity. Mr. Rogers is a gentleman of unassuming and almost retiring manners; and it is said that he is considerably perplexed, and even troubled, by the news of his good fortune. A large estate in Cumberland, a mansion in Balgravia, picture galleries, horses, broughams, and a suite of servants, must be a great change, all the greater because of its suddenness, to one who has hitherto lived an obscure life of happy contentment in a little cottage on the banks of the Penk.

I DID THIS FOR THEE.

I gave my life for thee—
My precious blood I shed,
That thou might'st ransomed be,
And quickened from the dead;
I gave my life for thee—
What hast thou done for me?

I spent long years for thee,
In weariness and woe,
That an eternity
Of joy thou mightest know;
I spent long years for thee—
Hast thou spent one for me?

My Father's home of light,
My rainbow circled throne,
I left for earthly night,
For wandering sad and lone;
I left it all for thee—
Hast thou left aught for me?

I suffered much for thee—
More than tongue can tell,
Of bitterest agony,
To rescue thee from hell;
I suffered much for thee—
What canst thou bear for me?

And I have brought to thee,
Down from my home above,
Salvation full and free—
My pardon and my love;
Great gifts I brought to thee—
What hast thou brought for me?

Oh! let thy life be given,
Thy years for him be spent—
World-fetters all be riven,
And joy with suffering blent;
Bring thou thy worthless all—
Follow thy Savior's call.

MAKING A SHIFT.

The Peril of Changing Linen in the Cars—An Embarrassing Predicament.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

A good story came with the overland train on Monday night. Among the passengers was a young man possessed of a judicious spirit of economy and a pardonable share of vanity. The judicious economy was made manifest to the other occupants of the car by the fact that the young man wore plain clothing and a single Cheviot shirt, all the way from Chicago; and for the pardonable vanity—well, how that became apparent is where the joke comes in. He had only been to the east on a visit, and the girl he left behind him had been notified in advance of his approach, and, in company with a few other friends, was to meet him at Niles' station. Visions of rapture floated through his brain, and, seating himself in a secluded corner of the car, he poured forth his spirit's gladness in a gush of melody, somewhat as thus:

"Home again, home again,
From a foh-hon reigh shore;
And, oh! it fills my soh-oul with joy
To me-he-eat my friends once more."

Suddenly he hushed his notes of joy and reached for his carpet-bag.

The appalling idea flashed across his mind that the shirt which had done him so much service—which had clung to him during the toilsome journey across 2,000 miles of mountain, plain, and desert—was not exactly the thing to appear in when one wished to intensify an already good impression. It certainly wouldn't be the clean thing he said to himself—it wouldn't be justice to the shirt. So he resolved to change it. But, how? The car contained several lady passengers, and they watched everything that was going on around them, with an assiduity that did honor to the sex. "Ah, ha! str-r-r-ategy, my boy!" said this resolute young man unto himself. "The tunnel—we are approaching the tunnel. With good management I can do the deed in the long tunnel just beyond Sunol;" and with a heavy smile on his manly features, he gracefully lifted his carpet-bag from the floor, unlocked it, and drew forth a snowy shirt, with nice frilled bosom. Then from another recess drew he a little packet, containing a pair of handsome sleeve-buttons and a set of studs, which were quickly adjusted in their proper places. Casting a careful glance from the window, he saw the train was not far from the tunnel where the metamorphosis was to take place, and so he turned his back upon the other passengers and began to loosen sundry buttons—in short, prepared to shuck himself. Presently the eventful moment came. The iron horse plunged into the dark recesses of the tunnel and the car was shrouded in impenetrable darkness. Presently a ray of light gleamed in fantastic shapes along the rugged wall of the tunnel, and by its faint glimmer a struggling figure was discernable in the direction of the young man's seat. As the light became stronger its gyrations grew more frantic. Its great long arms, incased in white, thrashed wildly about as though in the agony of despair, and finally, when with a shriek of joy the engine dashed into the dazzling sunlight, it sank into its seat apparently crushed with mortification and chagrin.

The ladies screamed with terror and hid their blushes at the unusual apparition. Strong men crushed their handkerchiefs into their mouths and nearly choked with emotion. The figure reclined motionless on the soft cushion, until some one, with more courage than the rest, advanced to ascertain who and what it was. Finally, the terrible truth was revealed. The white covering was lifted, and from beneath appeared the features of our young friend, clothed with carnation's richest hue. The mystery was soon explained. He had gotten the Cheviot off, but, alas! in his hurry and excitement he had forgotten to undo the collar fastening of the elegant white frilled front. Horror! It would not go over his head!

Lemons for Fever.

Says that walking cyclopedia of health knowledge, Dr. Hall: When persons are feverish and thirsty beyond what is natural, indicated in some cases by a metallic taste in the mouth, especially after drinking water, or by a whitish appearance of the greater part of the surface of the tongue, one of the best "coolers," internal or external, is to take a lemon, cut off the top, sprinkle over it some loaf sugar, working it downward into the lemon with a spoon, and then suck it slowly, squeezing the lemon and adding more sugar as the acidity increases from being brought up from a lower point. Invalids with feverishness may take two or three lemons a day in this manner with the most marked benefit manifested by a a sense of coolness, comfort and invigoration. A lemon or two thus taken at "tea time," as an entire substitute for the ordinary "supper" of summer, would give many a comfortable night's sleep, and an awakening after rest and invigoration, with an appetite for breakfast, to which they are strangers who will have their cup of tea or supper or "relish" and "cake" and their berries or peaches and cream.

AGRICULTURAL.

ORCHARD TREES.

It is a rule of general application that orchard trees are better when grown in a location near where they are to make orchard trees, and a farmer planting an orchard should, after deciding on the varieties, get his trees at the nearest point. Do not listen to interested parties who tell you to get trees from the North or the East, for there is no truth in such representations. Trees may be grown too thrifty by high culture or manure; but this is only an exception that is applicable at all points.

LEACHY LAND.

Whether sandy land leaches or not, depends upon the purity of sand. Pure white lake sand will allow water to pass through it without filtering it. But if charcoal, or muck, or loam, is added to the sand in sufficient quantity, any liquid manure passing through will lose its color. Sow clover on sandy land, and plow the first growth in, and the sand is supplied with a substance which absorbs fertilizing materials suspended in water or liquid manure. Clover supplies carbon to the soil as well as nitrogen.

SUGAR BEETS.

The culture of sugar beets is spreading in the United States. Not only is a permanent market for them about to be established in the beet sugar factories now springing into existence, but they are found to be excellently adapted as food for stock. Milch cows, fattening oxen, sheep and hogs, all devour them readily and thrive on them satisfactorily. The climate is adapted to them, and in their culture no methods of implements other than those needed for the ordinary culture of turnips or rutabagas are required.

PLOWING OR HARROWING

Never, if it can be avoided, plow, or go on to the ground for any any purpose when it is wet and stickey. Keep the furrows straight, and, if possible, reverse them at every plowing, so as to keep the land level. To fill in furrows back furrow pretty widely once around, and haul once around very wide; this will generally be sufficient. Harrow soon after plowing, and before the lumps, if any, get dried and hard; twice over with the teeth down, and once with the back of the harrow will prepare the land for ordinary use.

RENOVATING QUINCE TREES.

I had in my garden several trees which for a number of years had never born the value of one peck of fair quinces, and I had about made up my mind to destroy them, when a neighbor called on me and stated that his had been in a similar condition until he took them in hand. First he trimmed out all dead and useless wood. He then hoed and cleaned away all grass, etc., which tended to retard their growth, giving to them clean cultivation. He then gave them a thorough manuring with fresh horse manure, and from that time his trees had never failed to produce a good crop. I accordingly adopted his course to the letter, and so long as I continued this course had an abundant supply, and of the finest quality, says a correspondent of the Fruit Recorder.

LIMA BEANS WITHOUT POLES.

Poles or stakes in many places are hard to get, and thus many are deprived of this delicious vegetable for want of means to raise them. Some years ago it was proposed in order to do away with the necessity of poles, to lay brush wood on the ground, and let the vines run over it. This plan, though reported favorably on at the time, has never become popular. Now we see that a Michigan gentleman has discovered that by cutting off all vines, or slender twining branches, the branch soon loses the disposition to climb up poles, and remains a thick-set bush, bearing as abundantly as if they were trained in the usual way.

It seems scarcely probable that they would bear quite so freely. Perhaps this is tinged a little with the enthusiasm of success; for it is indeed a great success if this great trouble of vegetable growers, the bean pole can be dispensed with. One can spare a few beans willingly, if the facts are even nearly as represented.—Weekly Press.

The "Tidal Wave" in Lake Ontario.

The Rochester Union and Advertiser of Saturday evening comments as follows on the recent changes of level in Lake Ontario:

"Our morning cotemporary devotes considerable space to an agitation of the waters of Lake Ontario which took place on Thursday. The water had periodical rises and falls about twenty minutes apart, making a variation of between four and five feet. This tidal movement on Lake Ontario is nothing new, and has been noticed at times as far back as the memory of the oldest inhabitant extends. The cause of this ebbing and flowing has never been definitely explained. But as the phenomenon has never been attended by serious consequences, preceded or followed by earthquakes or other convulsions of nature, it has caused no alarm, and there is no occasion for any at this time. As the great oceans enjoys their tides, and have so far back as history goes, why may not the great lakes have theirs, and be as useful to the one as the other in the economy of Nature.

A telegram from Oswego announces that a similar phenomenon to that seen at Charlotte was observed there in Lake Ontario. It is attributed to an earthquake under the lake. This is only an assumption and requires confirmation."

THE Pungolo of Naples says: "The crater of Vesuvius has become accessible, although the great number of vent hotels render respiration difficult for explorers. Professor Palmieri made the day before yesterday another ascent of the cone. He was enabled to observe that the interior presented a gulf nearly five hundred metres in depth at the bottom of which a deep hole is seen. The difficulty of penetrating into the crater from the unsolid state of the sides alone prevented the professor from getting himself let down with ropes."

CHARGE OF THE "BUSTLE."

Forward the Big Bustle!
Down the long street rustle,
Sweeping the street Arab
Into the gutter;
Swells to the right of it,
Swells to the left of it,
Cane, stick and eyeglass
All in a flutter!

Loud cries the errand-boy,
"Big Bustle there, ahoy!"
And the respectable
Citizens stare;
Reckless of every one,
On goes the "haughty one,"
Sweeping past houses,
Terrace and square.

But look! the low'ring sky
Portends a storm is nigh,
While men on all sides
Gallantly throng;
Swells to the right of it,
Swells to the left of it,
Blue Bustle charges,
Sweeping along.

Ah! 'tis a rainy day!
Streams flood the muddy way,
And the fair ornament
Cheeky cads hustle:
Homeward it now retreats,
Flies from the crowded streets,
Safe, at last! ah, but not—
Not the same bustle!

ROMEO was a self-made elephant. He came to this country without a dollar in his trunk, took Greeleys advice, went west, and died worth $40,000.—[Ex.

THE first visitors the residents of Mount Washington, N. H., received this season, were a party of Portland school boys, who waded through many snow drifts to reach the summit.

A CONNECTICUT editor says, "Our early peas came up in two days after they were planted this year. Anybody's will, if the hens are allowed to run in the garden."

MANY partial ladies who are partial to low-necked dresses and have not a pretty neck, wear a false one of wax or alabaster, and when a heavy necklace is worn it can hardly be detected from the real article,

T. J. WILSON, who "lost" $9,000 of Government money while serving in the Baltimore Custom House and was sentenced to three years, imprisonment, has been pardoned out after only a four months' service.

THE lovers of good living will appreciate a sauce made of strawberries and white sugar mixed and left for one hour before using. Put it on boiled rice, cocoanut, rice, farina, corn starch, and tapioca puddings. It is the sauce of all others.

A BOOK binder said to his wife at the wedding: "It seems that now we are bound together, two volumes in one, with clasps." "Yes," observed one of the guests, "one side highly ornamented Turkey morocco, and the other plain calf," and the next moment was taking rapid strides down stairs.

A BOY aged sixteen, living at Williamsburg, N. Y., committed suicide last week by shooting himself. He had been a cripple from his childhood, and when on the street other boys would ridicule him on account of his infirmities, which so affected his sensitive disposition, that in a fit of despondency he committed the rash act.

THE Lydia Thompson troupe is recruiting with blondes from the English stage.

THE authorities of California have engaged a professional arboriculturist, at a salary of $15,000 per year, to attend to the setting out of forest trees in different parts of the State. They never did a wiser thing. Trees should be judiciously distributed everywhere—on the mountain side, in the fields, along country roads, in front of city residences, in parks and gardens; everywhere some, nowhere too many.—[Baltimore Sun.

THE big drum to be used at the Boston Jubilee, is thus described: "It is twelve feet in diameter, and weighs six hundred pounds. Its shell is made in three sections of rock maple boards, bolted together with copper bolts, and it is bound with six hundred feet of one inch Manil'a rope. The heads are of cowhide, and are elaborately ornamental with the coat of arms of all the European nations, the American Eagle, E. Pluribus Unum, "Univeisal Peace," etc.

AT a recent woman suffrage meeting in London the hall was so crowded that when the speakers arrived they could not get in. Mrs. Prof. Fawcett and others climbed in by a ladder at a window, back of the stage, and when she came to speak, said: "We are told that women have not so much energy as men. I deny it. A moment ago I was outside of this room in the thick of a crowd with Mr. Arthur Arnold. Mr. Arthur is still in the crowd. I am here." The little woman was roundly applauded.

WHEN the Prince of Wales was sick, it was reported that his morals would surely mend with his body. When he got well he did not justify the expectations of his friends. In Paris, a Tribune correspondent tells us, he rushed about as if only anxious to find where were the most indecent plays. No wonder the Parisians thought accounts of his illness had been exaggerated, since he was able, after a long journey by rail, to fly to a low theater, without resting, to see a piece which shocks the morality of Paris.—[Tribune.

A LADY went into a dry goods store in Augusta, Me., the other day, to purchase a necktie. She looked at several varieties—black, white, scarlet, striped, &c.—got down at last to the consideration of choosing between plain black and white. Here her mind was evenly balanced for some time; but she finally decided to choose black, as her brother was very sick, not being expected to live, and the black necktie "would do for mourning."

THE existence of a secret society has been recently discovered in the Imperial Naval College at St. Petersburg, where youths of all classes are educated together. From the explanations given by some of the cadets on their examination it appears that they were tempted to join and to subscribe to a company having for its object the development of the natural riches of the western shores of Russia. At the meetings of the company, where business was ostensibly the object, politics were gradually introduced, and doctrines entirely subversive of the existing order of things in Russia were familiarly discussed, till the shareholders were accustomed to listen to revolutionary proposals being debated as if they were purely abstract matters. Some of the cadets became alarmed, and withdrew from the society. The authorities got an inkling of what was going on, and arrested thirty or forty young men at a sitting, the promoters of the Company, however, managing to effect their escape.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 22, 1872.

SEVENTEEN States are yet to select delegates to the Baltimore National Democratic Convention, nearly all within two weeks.

THE *Dispatch* continues "mum" on the due bill candidate. Does it still believe, since HARTRANFT has been nominated, that his connection with the EVANS swindle has "been accepted as true by the people?"

FRED has been doing such a big business among the Kings across the water, that GRANT is going to send his second boy on a tour through Europe. Orders have not been issued designating which General shall go with him. All in good time.

COL. FORNEY, who heads the Grantites in Philadelphia is the same man who marched U. S. troops thro' that city, for the purpose of intimidating the people, and compelling them to vote the Radical ticket. The fellow is paid out of the public treasury for being ready to shoot Democrats down on election day.

As names for the chairmanship of the State Central Committee are being canvassed for, it cannot be considered out of order to make a suggestion. If the Hon. HIESTER CLYMER could be persuaded to accept, we do not know of any one who would be more satisfactory to the Democracy, or more competent to fill that most important position.

SOME one remarks that if GREELEY should be the favorite at Baltimore, the consequent union of the Democrats and Liberals will necessitate the adoption of the compound name of *Democratic Republican*. If so it would only be the the renewal of the party name under which JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE were elected to the Presidency.

WE notice a proposition to gather some leading Republicans and Democrats in New York on the 20th of this month, to devise some means by which the elements against the administration may be harmonized. This we believe is the purpose of the Democracy when assembled at Baltimore, to whom it may be left with safety. Outside voluntary organizations attempting to instruct delegates, will not receive much attention.

If the Democratic party should fail at Baltimore to respond heartily to the national call, there are tens of thousands of the more timid Republicans who are now heartily opposed to GRANT, and who are only awaiting Democratic encouragement to come out from under the partisan heel of his power, who will remain there, hopeless of success through moving, and therefore not moving at all. The result will be GRANT's re-election, and, providence permitting, another four years of GRANT.—*N. Y. Ev. Telegram.*

Where are the tens of thousands of Republicans? We fail to discover many of them in Pennsylvania. We want to be convinced.

WE can only account for the stupidity of the Waynesburg *Messenger* this week, on the ground that PAULEY must be away fishing. He certainly could not have read THE POST since the Reading Convention, or his paper would not make such ridiculous assertions.

The wrong location of a type in the process of correcting proof, changed 1824 into 1842; probably such a matter would not escape the attention of our lynx-eyed critics, but it did ours. Our consolation amid such trials arises out of the fact, that any one sharp enough to see the error is generally shrewd enough to make the correction.

IN ADDITION to the tolls on appointments, courteously known as presents, GRANT costs the people not merely his handsome salary of $25,000 per annum; but, as the curious searcher among government documents will find, more than three times that amount is annually appropriated by Congress for his benefit.

We have taken the trouble to look up these items in the Acts of Congress of 1870-71, and they foot up the nice little sum of $86,000. Many of the items may have escaped our notice, as such things are sometimes hidden away in a cunning form of words, known only to the parties concerned.

THE ring is badly frightened in this State. Efforts are now being made to withdraw HARTRANFT and ALLEN from the Republican ticket by providing them with foreign missions or profitable home appointments. This would be an admission that all that had been charged against them was true, besides displeasing the immediate friends, who would not be likely to support their successors with any enthusiasm. We have no idea they will be withdrawn, but the fact that it is seriously entertained shows the straits into which these ring managers are driven. If the election came off to-day they would be beaten by thirty thousand in the State.

THOMAS A HENDRICKS

Has been placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor in the State of Indiana. That he will be elected we have no doubt. The Radicals have no more regiments of soldiers to transport, by rail; from one place to another so as to make ten thousand votes out of one thousand voters, as was done in Indiana some years ago. MORTON will find that JEREMIAH COLBOTH—now calling himself HENRY WILSON—will be a heavy load to carry in that State.

THE CRISIS.

If the Presidential election should result in the utter overthrow of the vile and thievish Oligarchy which now rules this country, it will be the cause of deep and lasting gratitude on the part of every sincere patriot.

That such will be the result of the contest which is just before us, no one who has hopes of the perpetuity of our Republican institutions can doubt. God is a God of Justice, and surely he has no solitary attribute which can sympathise with the oppressor and the wrong doer.

He who proclaims that he cannot look upon sin with any degree of allowance, must needs hate the wretches who would wrench from their foundations those glorious institutions, erected by good men for the promotion of the happiness of the people during all generations; who have for years been persistently endeavoring to oppress, to the very verge of madness, one half of the country, for the mere purpose of filling their pockets with the resulting plunder; who have robbed their victims of all the rights solemnly guaranteed by the constitution; who have polluted the Halls of both Houses of Congress with mere adventurers; the tools of the man, who by fraud and force, by the undue exercise of military power and aided by the stuffers of ballot boxes, has since the 4th of March 1869, polluted the station once honored by WASHINGTON, and others who loved their country and were beloved by it; and who of late have been boldly attempting to destroy the only safeguard between the liberty of the people and the absolute will of a detestable tyrant.—the writ of Habeas Corpus.

God is not a lover of malignant hatred, even when it arises from more elevated motives than mere love of lucre; and he must frown upon these bad men, who are a curse to the land they live in, and whose highest motives are to rob the people of the South of the little which the war has left them; and to cheat the people of the North out of all but a mere semblance of their civil and political privileges.

With such vile wretches in opposition to us, and with every attribute of justice and righteousness as our ally, why should any Democrat falter in his confidence that a glorious victory awaits us in November? Our cause is a pure and holy cause—the cause of the constitution—of the protection of the weak and down trodden white man, our own kith and kin, against the terrible wrongs of wicked and unprincipled knaves, and their brutal and ignorant tools.

In a cause so replete with right and justice, all who love it and esteem it a high privilege to labor in its behalf, should be governed by elevated, pure, and unselfish motives. Nothing for self; but all for the cause. No real lover of his country will falter at a juncture so exceptional and so pregnant with grand, and it may be with final consequences; consequences which possibly can never be recalled. Our great council is about to meet; another little month will tell the tale; in the meantime let it be the earnest prayer of every one, whose mind can grasp the questions which will come before it, that in arriving at a proper conclusion, it may be guided by that wisdom which is a ray of the everlasting light, the unsullied mirror of the power of God, and the image of his goodness.

And when its decision shall have been pronounced; as we have a right to expect it will be in accordance with the time honored usages of the party; when the lightnings shall have flashed it to the North and to the West and to the South; when the names of its chosen standard bearers shall have been borne to every city and town and hamlet in this broad and once united and happy land; in the firm faith that the day of Jubilee has come, and that our duty is to proclaim liberty to the down-trodden and oppressed white man, let all the public join in one glad Hallelujah. Let there be no halting between two opinions; no wishes, that even their honest prejudices or sincere convictions would dictate, prevent them from joining the great army of deliverance; but as a united band of brothers, let the Democratic party—a solid phalanx of patriots—armed with the ballot which proclaims the will of the people, as the lightnings do the will of God, march on to assured triumph.

THE SOMERSET DEMOCRAT.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says:

In the disastrous fire, which nearly swept the beautiful and prosperous town of Somerset out of existence, the valuable office of the *Democrat* was consumed. This loss falls heavily upon a worthy man who had his all invested in it. The Somerset *Democrat* was one of the handsomest of our country exchanges; it was ably edited, and it always did good service in one of the strongest Republican counties in the State.

It occurs to us that the Democratic editors of Pennsylvania can easily make up a large part of the loss sustained by their brother of the Somerset *Democrat*. Let each one open a subscription list, subscribe themselves and call upon Democrats to give something. The responses will doubtless show that a liberal spirit exists among our people.

A subscription list is now on the desk of our business office, and Democrats are invited to contribute. We hope to have a liberal response.

We can cheerfully endorse all the *Intelligencer* says in regard to the *Democrat*, which was without doubt, one of the best conducted weeklies in the State; and suggest that at the coming meeting of the Pennsylvania Democratic Editorial Association that a subscription be started, and we feel safe in saying that such a sum will be raised as will do credit to the Association, and assist materially in placing the *Democrat* on a sound footing.

MODERN CRIME.

The growth of crime in this country is perfectly appalling. We hear a great deal just now, and will doubtless be kept in mind of it all summer, of the blood shedding Ku Klux; but we have no hesitation in affirming, that in the Northern States there is fully an equal number of murder, besides a much larger number of crimes of a lower grade. In New Jersey the other day, they sent a man occupying a high social position to the Penitentiary, immediately on his return home from the GRANT Convention at Philadelphia. In our own community, where there is so large a Republican preponderance claiming to hold a monopoly of the piety and morality of the county, murder has become an every day affair. In Philadelphia, the hot-bed of Grantism, there is an unusual quantity of the "high-waisted" scoundrels who carry elections by fraud; the very hired conservators of the laws nterfering against the citizens, in aid of the criminals.

You find no such state of things in those counties, which are the daily victims of the dull wit of the Radical press, because they are Democratic. The Democracy of Berks and Westmoreland and of others of our strongholds, are a virtuous people who love their country and her institutions, and are not led away by the modern greed for gain—the great evil which is doing more harm than anything else.

The Radical politicians have done more than any other class of people, to undermine the old-fashioned honesty which used to prevail. Their greed for office—not for the opportunities for usefulness which it affords, nor yet for the distinction it confers—but simply for the money to be made, has been the seminal cause of all the political immorality; and as a resulting consequence, of a great proportion of the other crime which infests the land.

The first inauguration of bribery in legislative bodies, occurred in the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the session of 1835-36. It was the offspring of the brain of that Arch Radical, THADDEUS STEVENS. The charter for the United States' Bank, was rushed through both Houses at a terrible cost in money to the Bank, and to the everlasting destruction of the reputation of sundry Senators; whose votes had been purchased through the agency of that grand organizer of the modern scheme of Reconstruction. The legitimate successors of the old Whig party—the JOHN B. GLENTWORTH men of New York, and the bribery and corruption men of the Legislature of our own State—have been growing in numbers and increasing in iniquity ever since; and with an affectation of superior purity, never equaled since the days of the Pharisees, they sanctimoniously roll up their eyes and give thanks that they are not like other men.

It is well for the country other men are not like them, or it would be one vast pool of corruption.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

We notice that some of our Democratic exchanges give space to refute the lying reports of Radical journals in regard to the "loyalty" of Mr. HARTLEY. This is just what is desired by the Ring organs. They know that their rooster candidate, Bummer ALLEN, is particularly distasteful to decent Republicans from his notorious connection with the robbers of the State Treasury, and they employ this means to attract attention from his record. ALLEN was the very first as shown by the records of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to record his vote in favor of the nine million steal; but his supporters carefully refrain from making any allusion to the subject. The facts are that there is no man on the Radical ticket whose reputation is so pure and unsullied as our candidate for Auditor General, and in verification of this statement we copy the following from the Bedford county *Press*, a thoroughly Radical journal and which advocates the election of Mr. HARTLEY's opponent. It says:

The main strength of the ticket lies in the nomination made for Auditor-General. In plain Mr. WM. HARTLEY, the Democrats have a host. Honest, upright, conscientious, and far above a mean act or questionable movement, he is indeed, a perfect specimen of nature's nobility. We have known him for years; it was once our privilege to dwell for a time beneath his roof; we have partaken of his hospitality, and shared his bounty, and we have learned to know the man and citizen. In this respect, nothing can be truthfully said against WILLIAM HARTLEY.

In speaking of Mr. HARTLEY's wealth, the *Press* remarks, "We fear his personal popularity more than we do his wealth."

MORE TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

The *Commercial* shows a disposition to make another "flop," and in case a citizens, ticket is nominated it is predicted that that paper will give its support. The following appears in Saturday's issue:

THE RING, THE BLOCK AND THE AXE.

Wm. M. Gormly, Esq., life long Republican, an original Underground Railway man, an unswerving friend of the negro, the man through whose championship our colored fellow-citizens secured admission to the Minersville public schools, has been stricken from the list of the Republican Executive Committee for Allegheny county, because a large number of respectable citizens are circulating and signing a call for him to permit the use of his name as an independent citizens' candidate for Sheriff. But the document moves on and grows rapidly; men of all parties are putting their names to it, and we grieve for the ring while we say it; men who don't often dabble in politics are giving their earnest attention to this matter, believing that Capt. Gormly would make a better Sheriff than any we have had for many a long day.

DAVIS' BAIL.

A good deal is now said relative to who were on JEFFERSON DAVIS' bail bond. The Radicals are excessively severe on GREELEY for figuring at the end of that document, and the question naturally arises as to what company he kept upon that occasion?

Below we find a list of his fellow-bondmen, four of whom are New Yorkers, the rest being Southern.

Among these New York people, first comes GERRETT SMITH, of Peterboro'—one of the early abolitionists who was charged with complicity in the celebrated JOHN BROWN raid, a Republican member of Congress of the most Radical type, and the Chairman of the New York delegation to the Philadelphia Convention which nominated GRANT on Wednesday last. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, a Democratic politician, BENJAMIN WOOD, also a Democratic politician; and HORACE F. CLARK, a delegate; along with GARRETT SMITH, in the Philadelphia Convention, previously a Radical member of Congress, and holding an office at Washington under GRANT.

Here is the whole list; so far as northern men are concerned, it appears to be a mixed one—both parties being fairly divided—the Republicans having a majority of one out of five—as parties then stood; as they stand now they are *two* GREELEY men, *two* GRANT men, and *one* Democrat.

Horace Greeley, New York.
Gerrit Smith, New York.
Augustus Schell, New York.
Aristides Welch, Philadelphia.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York.
W. H. McFarland, Richmond.
R. Harton Haxall, Richmond.
Isaac Davenport, Richmond.
Abraham Warwick, Richmond.
Gustavus A. Myers, Richmond.
William Crump, Richmond.
James Lyons, Richmond.
John A. Meredith, Richmond.
John Minor Botts, Virginia.
Thomas W. Doswell, Virginia.
James Thomas, jr., Richmond.
Horace F. Clark, New York.
Benjamin Wood, New York.

In May 1867, HENRY WARD BEECHER, who publishes a GRANT paper in New York, disguised with the cloak of religion, spoke to this effect of JEFF DAVIS:

If he is charged with any offense, let him be tried for it. And I say that to detain a man in prison for months and years without trial is atrocious. It is contrary to all constitutions, and all laws, and all justice. I have felt a profound mortification over the fact that such a thing was done in this land of liberty and law. And I honor Mr. Greeley and Mr. Gerritt Smith for interposing to prevent the continuance of such a crime. If it had been necessary I would have become bail myself. [Here Mr. Beecher criticised the character of Davis very sharply, but paused and went on as follows]: But I have no right to speak of him thus in his absence. I take it back. Such things should be said before a man's face, if at all, and Mr. Davis is not here to defend himself."

THE BENDER CASE.

A verdict of acquittal has been rendered in the prosecution of HENRY BENDER for the murder of the policeman, JOHN STACKS. Truth requires the statement that this result has astonished the community, and that notwithstanding the indecent demonstrations of his customers, is regarded with much disapprobation.

A peace officer was killed on one of our most public throughfares; it is scarcely supposed he killed himself. Parties are arrested on suspicion—one of them is accepted as a witness, and the other is placed upon his trial; the defendant proves to the satisfaction of the jury that his companion is not worthy of credit, and he himself escapes scot-free.

Hereafter before you kill anybody, be careful to have a companion to be used after the same fashion, whose reputation is shaky, and you can get out of prison and kill somebody else at your most convenient leisure.

A quarter never revolves in this county without from one to three murder trials, and either from the negligence of the prosecuting officers, the skill of defendant's counsel, or surplus supply of the milk of human kindness in the breasts of the jury, the vindication of the law and the protection of the people, is the exception, not the rule.

A REMINISCENCE.

In 1844, when it was supposed that Mr. VAN BUREN would certainly receive the Baltimore nomination, a very ardent Whig invested several thousand dollars in a campaign song book, which he calculated would find a ready sale to the Whig Glee Clubs every where. In order to be first in the market, the books were all ready for distribution before the Democrats had assembled in convention; and of course Mr. VAN BUREN figured very disadvantageously in its pages. But, unfortunately for the speculator in the doings of the Democratic party, the Convention did not place Mr. VAN BUREN in nomination, but selected that celebrated JAMES K. POLK, for whom "to run was such a first rate joke" to Mr. CLAY and his friends, and the poor fellow's investment was a dead loss; the songs had to be re-written; and what was more expensive, they had to be re-printed; and POLK had that first rate joke all on his own side.

Possibly the Radical prints who are "pegging away" on the presumed nominee at the next Baltimore Convention, might as well spare their ammunition until after the nomination has been made.

WE would be pleased if the Liberal Republicans would get up a ratification. In fact we would contribute to its success; but are not willing to advise Democrats to abandon their time honored principles and organization by enlisting under the GREELEY banner yet awhile.—THE POST.

After awhile you will, though.—*Gazette.*

Stranger things have happened.

THE New York *World* of Friday last has an able and well considered article on the *two-thirds* rule: a rule which has governed all of our National Conventions from the adoption of that mode of nominating candidates for the Presidency. It says truly that the observance of this rule in our own approaching Convention will be absolutely necessary in order to keep the party united; and that there will be but little encouragement to bolters; if it be permitted to remain undisturbed.

Prominent and acceptable Democrats have been voted for under this rule, without any objection upon their own part, or by their friends; and the present juncture is not the time in which to alter the policy of the party in this regard.

The Convention is called upon to place in nomination a gentleman who has occupied a position towards us precisely similar to that which GRANT bore to the Republicans in 1868: if the friends of this particular candidate are wise, they will bring themselves squarely within the ancient landmarks of the party; so that in case their favorite should be nominated it cannot be argued that any unusual or unfair mode has been adopted to bring about that result.

There will be delegates in that Convention representing States which by no possibility can cast a solitary electoral vote on our side. It would be preposterous to permit this body of delegates, joined to enough of the others to cast a majority vote, to make the nomination.

By principle as well as from precedent, the two-thirds rule; as we have always contended, should be preserved intact at this time. It is only by so doing that the proceedings of the Convention will meet public approval.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer*, takes a philosophical view of the Republican situation as at present developed, admits that Pennsylvania is to be the keystone of the political arch in the coming Presidential election, and thus proceeds to briefly review the prospects of the Administration party:

"There are numerous causes combining to make the contest more than usually interesting. First, it is clear that the Republican party is alarmingly divided, and just to the extent of the division it is weakened. It is not only everywhere divided upon its candidates for the Presidency, but in New York and Pennsylvania it is again subdivided by the quarrels of State and local factions, who are waging a bitter war upon each other, and endangering all its chances of success in their individual efforts to obtain certain personal ends. In New York the Conkling and Fenton factions are daily contesting the ground inch by inch, and no matter which succeeds, the result will be pretty equally damaging to the party in November. In Pennsylvania matters are even worse. The State nominations at Harrisburg have not been accepted with that enthusiasm and unanimity which are generally regarded as necessary to insure success."

THE following is the circular alluded to in Saturday's dispatches:

NEW YORK, June 6, 1872.

The undersigned desire to have a conference of gentlemen who are opposed to the present administration and its continuance in office, and deem it necessary that all the elements of the opposition should be united for a common effort at the coming Presidential election.

They respectfully invite you to meet a number of gentlemen belonging to the different branches of the opposition at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on June 20, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of consultation, and to take such action as the situation of things may require.

Your attention is respectfully drawn to the fact that this invitation is strictly personal to yourself, and a prompt reply is earnestly requested, addressed to Henry D. Lloyd, secretary of the committee, P. O. Box 2209.

CARL SCHURZ,
JACOB D. COX,
WM CULLEN BRYANT,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
DAVID A. WELLS,
JACOB BEIKERHOFF.

MR. BROMLEY, editor of the Hartford *Post*, was at Philadelphia to observe the proceedings of the GRANT Convention. He writes:

I do not know that I precisely understand what "a reign of terror" is, or what is the quality of the terroism that is possible in a republic. I have seen these delegates come together, vote for a ticket they did not want, and adopt a course of action they did not in their inmost hearts approve. A majority of them believed the renomination of the President would be fatal to the party; that no other nomination possible to be made would be fraught with so much peril; that the great necessity of the hour was to save the Republican party intact and undivided, and that to do this the only way was to shelve Grant and take a new candidate.

THE HON. ANDREW STEWART, of Uniontown, Pa., has made a noble endowment for the benefit of the children of the Uniontown Soldiers' Orphan School. He has appropriated the interest of $10,000 annually to be distributed among the children who leave the school at the age of sixteen years, according to merit, based upon scholarship, industry, and good conduct. Several have already received the benefit of this fund, and during the present year about thirty will become recipients in proportion to their merit as above indicated.

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, in a description of the memorial monument to Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, the model for which has just been completed by the sculptor VALENTINE, of that city, says:

"The impression made upon the mind is one of pleasant surprise at beholding, as it were, the reclining warrior, not dead, but sleeping—peacefully dreaming, with a smile upon his lips—and so perfect is the illusion that one imagines he can see the figure move and breath. It is as he was in life. There is nothing of the repulsive or awful presence of death about the face, the form, or the position. The triumph of the artist is complete."

COLFAX is no longer in danger of being swallowed up by the great political maelstrom of 1872. An exchange thinks he has always been fortunate, but never so much so as when he wasn't nominated at Philadelphia.

THE Nashville *Union and American*, which was enthusiastic for GREELEY when the nomination was made, has since seen reason to modify views. In a late issue it says:

It is a fact too patent to be denied or doubted that the Greeley ticket is weaker to-day in Tennessee than it was a month ago. It is equally as evident that this diminution of strength is attributable to the uncalled-for, unprovoked, unjustifiable, unceasing warfare which a few of the "unconditional" Greeleyites have made upon the Democracy. Careless of consequences to the Cincinnati nominees, they are determined that the Democracy shall go down.

THE number of veterans who voted for WASHINGTON for President, in early manhood, continues to increase. The last heard of is THOMAS KELSO, Esq., a delegate from Maryland to the late Renominating Convention in Philadelphia. This juvenile proceeding of his is reported in a New York newspaper. Gen. WASHINGTON was elected for the second term in 1792. Mr. THOMAS KELSO, who is now eighty-three, must then have been just three years old!

A WASHINGTON despatch says of ANDREW JOHNSON:

Ex-president Johnson, who is now in this city, is non-committal on the Greeley question. He says he will abide the decision of the Baltimore Convention, whatever that may be, and he is of opinion that whoever it nominates will be elected and make a better President than General Grant. He does not believe that the country will again indorse Grant, and if it does the people will have abdicated their rights and liberties. He proposes to take the stump for the nominees of the Baltimore convention.

[From the Philadelphia Press of Saturday.]

Our Reasons.

Some good, well-meaning friend, who holds Personal Rule in Pennsylvania in deep detestation, but who apparently thinks it is his duty to support and vote the "regular ticket" under all circumstances, writes to us inquiring if the opposition of *The Press* to the State ticket is based alone upon its personal resentments, and very properly adds that if this be the case we are deserving of no sympathy from the people. Our answer is, no, it is not. Senator Cameron is only a minor feature in this fight. He introduced himself into it by slandering the editor of *The Press*, in season and out; by misrepresenting his course and misinterpreting his motives. If he goes out of it with a shadow of his present political power, it will be because the world come to a sudden ending before next October, or that the millennium dawns before that date.

The opposition of this journal to Gen. Hartranft's candidacy is based upon the following reasons:

First. His personal unfitness for the office.

Second. The manner of his nomination.

Third. The fact that there are ten millions of dollars in the sinking fund created for the redemption of the State debt, but generally used for individual speculative purposes, and that the Governor appoints a Secretary of the Commonwealth, who, with the Auditor general and State Treasurer, has the management of this money.

Fourth. Because human affairs and fates are uncertain, and there *may be* another Chicago fire.

Fifth. Because there were better men named for the position, who were ruthlessly overslaughed.

Sixth. Because the men who set up General Hartranft knew full well the necessity of nominating this year a candidate with the confidence of the entire people, and that their favorite was not such a man, and yet nominated him because they thought that by associating his name with Grant's—their personal ends with the cause of Republicanism—they might elect him and perpetuate their rule.

Seventh. Because there is not the slightest chance of electing General Hartranft by fair means, and we are resolved that it shall not be done by foul ones.

Eighth. Because to associate Grant and Wilson with Hartranft and Allen is to bring certain defeat upon the former, and therefore we believe the latter should be retired.

There are many other reasons equally effective in this cause. Among them are the class of men in this city upon whom Hartranft relies to elect him, the exposal of his cause by Simon Cameron, the scandal concerning his administration of the Auditor General's office, the general corruption that pervades Pennsylvania politics, and the necessity for applying immediate remedy.

We may enlarge upon these reasons, and shall certainly proceed to show how Hartranft can never be elected, and how Grant and Wilson will carry the State in November in any event. We shall continue to treat General Hartranft with the utmost kindness, believing that he, as much as any man in the State, regrets his present position, and that but for bad advice from bad men he would withdraw.

Greene County Democracy.

The Democracy of Greene county have nominated the following ticket:

For Senator—W. T. H. Pauley, subject to vote in District.

Constitutional Convention—Charles A. Black, Greene County, Daniel Kaine, Fayette County.

Assembly—John Hagan.

Prothonotary—H. H. Lindsey.

Register and Recorder—Thomas J. Hoskinson.

Commissioner—Wm. J. Cosgray.

Clerks of the Courts—Harvey C. Pollock.

Prosecuting Attorney—Wm. A. Hook.

Poor House Director—Thomas M. Ross.

Auditor—Lester Kughn.

"Any Man Who Allows Himself to be Elected by Democratic Voters Will be Democratic in Policy."

In speaking of the Liberal Republicans at Mercantile Hall on Wednesday evening, the corrupt Senator MORTON thus delivered himself:

That party, if it comes into power at this election, will be the Democratic party. Until that organization is dissolved, it will be the party we have to fight, no matter what it may call itself—the Democratic Liberal Republican, or any other name. The great body will be Democrats, and if they place in power either Greeley, Seymour, or any other person, it will still be substantially the same Democratic party. Any man who allows himself to be elected by Democratic voters will be a Democrat in policy. Owing his election to that party, he will be bound to carry out their political views. I would just as soon see Seymour, Hendricks or Buckalew, elected President, as Greeley. I would expect as much of them. In fact I would expect more, Greeley would be a new communicant, and he would aim to go a little further to prove that he was perfectly sound.

IN JUNE.

Brown in the blue of the river lies
A shadowy, lazy trout;
Who could trouble himself to rise,
And get his tackle out?
Let me do nothing but live for a day.
Live and listen and look,
Let there be truce between prayer and prey,
Between the fish and the hook.
I will look on the mids'ream strong and even,
And the eddy's crawling rush;
I will rise with the lark to the gates of heaven,
I will love with the thrush.
I will learn the song that the river sings,
In varying time and tune,
Of this day, the sweetest of all sweet things—in June.

Lo! I lie on a soft green bed,
Drinking the lazy air;
Green is the canopy high o'er my head,
The larch's fringe hangs fair,
In scented darkness over my eyes,
Bee-haunted brambles trail;
I know, I feel the blue of the skies,
I need not sever their veil.
Wild roses tangle the water above,
Below my nook of rest;
If they win not the river, with all their love,
They may die on his breast.
And the river, unwitting weeds his way,
With pinks and white spoils strewn:
The love-born spoils of a wild-rose day—in June.

Quiver, O larch, till in evening's haze
Your tassels rise and fall.
Murmur, O bee! in the bramble sprays,
Till you find your home in the wall.
Sing, O thrush! in my listening ears,
As one sang to the monk of old.
I could listen and lie for a hundred years,
And deem that their sands ran gold.
Ripple, O river! by bud and flower,
As long as my eyes may see;
Sweep, in the pride of your royal power,
Past the town to the sea;
Teach me the whole of your murmuring lay,
The night comes all too soon;
The night, ah, me! of this glorious day—in June.
[London Society.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Was it a Public Blessing.

A correspondent of the London Times makes out a strong case in support of the theory that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius saved the peninsula of Italy from a still greater calamity. Writing from Naples, under date of May 18, he says:

"During the last month the whole of Italy seems to have been in a state of violent volcanic agitation, and the electric phenomena gathered and reported by Professor Denza as having been observed in various parts of Italy are worth nothing He says: 'On the 26th of April, when Vesuvius displayed the greatest activity, a considerable strong shock of earthquake was felt at Mondovi. The movement, which first appeared to be perpendicular, then became undulatory from southwest to northeast, the whole lasting from four to six minutes. At the same hour an earthquake was felt at Pinerolo, Cuneo and Borge.'

"Professor Domenico Conti, director of the new meteorological station now being organized in Cosenza, writes, on the 27th of April, that the shocks of earthquake recommenced there with greater vigor, and became again frequent and perceptible. Moreover, Signor Scotto Lachiancho, Professor of Astronsmy in the Royal Technic and Marine Institute of Messina, announces that at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 24th of April the inhabitants of Catanini were surprised by a hollow subterranean rumbling, which, being, repeated at frequent intervals toward Etna, terminated at 1 o'clock, P. M. At 3 o'clock a larger quantity of smoke began to rise from the mouth of that crater, which, in the evening, was illuminated, from the very bottom. Dense and black columns of smoke continued to rise on the following day and through all the night of the 26th of April, when the dreadful catastrophe of Vesuvius happened. For some evenings later new phenomena of auroral lights were observed at Genoa, Volpsglino, and Messina, On the 29th of April another shower of very light sand, but of little consequence, fell at Messina and Syracuse, as we have learned from Signor Lachianca, and from the director of the Observatory of Syracuse.

"Lastly, many very splendid luminous meteors have been observed of late in Piedmont, among which were two very brilliant *bolidi*, on the evening of the 24th of April; the first having been seen at a quarter before 9 at Montalieri and Mondovi; the second at twenty minutes past 10 at Volpeglino, near Tortona. Professor Serpieri, too telegraphed from Urbino on the 5th of May: "Great invasions of dry mist; color slightly blue; Apennines covered." In addition to this we hear from all quarters that there have been grave meteorological oscillations throughout Italy. At Rome and in the north and south of Italy the temperature fell considerably, while in Naples the cold for some hours was as intense as at any time in the winter. From Bologna we hear that snow has fallen on the mountains in abundance, as also at Bisbino, near Como, and on some of the mountains around Lecco, while Monte Generose was covered with snow.

At Gattinara and other places in Piedmont there has been a heavy and continuous fall of snow. It is added that in Rome about the 13th and 14th inst. It was as cold as in the depth of winter, but it soon yielded to the brilliant sun of Italy. Many scientific men are of opinion that this great inconstancy in the weather may be attributed, among other causes, to the electromagnetic phenomena of the recent eruption of Vesuvius.

"As regards Naples, I may observe that the eruption was followed, as is usual, by a week of continuous stormy weather Thunder and lightning were frequent and violent, and rain fell in great abundance, bringing down large quantities of ashes deposited on the mountain, thus extending the damage already done. In the plains, however, somewhat removed from the mountain, the rain did good by washing off the dust which had fallen on young vegetation.

"The catastrophe of the eruption has, indeed, been terrible; but every picture has two sides, and we have been saved from a most destructive earthquake. The reports which I have given you above show that the whole of Italy was one vast volcano in labor, and had it not been for the relief it found through the crater of Vesuvius, God only knows how much more tremendous the evil might have been. On former occasions, when Naples has been rocking, and my chandelier has been waving from side to side like a pendulum, people have thronged anxiously to get a view of Vesuvius, and I among the number. The first jet of smoke was, as it were; the signal of salvation; for though the erruption might cost some lives, it preserved hundreds, perhaps thousands, of others.

THE GREAT WALTZ WRITER.

Strauss and His Brothers.

A correspondent of the Albany Argus writing from Vienna says:

The 'People's Garden' is the first place of attraction, where my cicerone took me to 'see' the world-renowed Strauss. I say to see with an intent, for he would be quite a show in himself even for a deaf and dumb traveler. Imagine a perfect dandy of the Jewish type, who, when he leads his two hundred musicians, becomes so impassioned, so impressed with the full meaning of each sound, that he absolutely acts what is being played. With his bow in one hand and violin in the other, he mimics the grand terzetto of 'Norma.' The wrath of the priestess, the pleasing entreaties of guileless *Adalgisa*, and the stoic patience under difficulties of *Pollione*, all is expressed by a richness of mimicry which leaves nothing to be desired. But it is in the rendition of his own pieces—his waltzes, for instance—that Strauss abandons himself to the spirit which possesses him for the hour. 'The Beatiful Blue Danube,' and waltz, we have heard enough of before, but never, I must say, so well played. The maestro comes in to the rescue in two or three passages which require, it is supposed, an extra touch of sentiment, and his pantomine reaches in these passages the highest perfection of the great art. The Viennese doat on that manner of leading an orchestra, but for my part I find it rather undignified, and prefer our Theodore Thomas.

"There are, or there were, three brothers Strauss; one, the handsomest and most talented, died of an excess of that most delicious Viennese beer, I am told, but I will not believe that an artist, a man imbued with all the beauties of that divine gift—music—can ever be guilty of such excesses. The second, Joseph Strauss, is in London, also the leader of a royal orchestra, and the the youngest is the pet of the Viennese, and leader of the imperial and royal orchestra. He leads at the court balls, and at the balls of the highest nobility; and thrice a week he plays at the Volk Garten, where the people do not go, however, as it is rather a high entrance fee. But the nobility, *la haute finance*, are there in full force, the beauty and showy toilets of the Viennese ladies are nowhere seen to better advantage, for the Garten is illustrated 'adgiorno,' with colored lights, very flattering to women of all ages."

Sunset on the Rocky Mountains—Grandeur of the Passes.

[Cor. Boston Globe.]

If I had the pencil of a Bierstadt; or the pen of a Ruskin; I would like to picture a sun set in the Rocky Mountains. But the strange illusion as of an amber sea touching and leaving the adjacent hills and stretching away to far distant shores; dotted here and there with dark islands and flecked with golden sails; the flaming banners of the Lord unfolding and waving in the mellow twilight, and then furling again as if by unseen hands, or gradually dissolving into airy nothing and fading away; the innumerable shades of scarlet and purple silver, amber and gold, blending and changing in fantastic shapes and infinite variety; kaleidoscope on which the angels look with awe and wonder, these bewilder my brain, and baffle the descriptive power of my prosy pen. The hundred or two of miles this side of Ogden are brough mountain scenery which once seen will never be forgotton. There are Echo and Webber canons, paths through the mountains for the convenience of men cut by the God of nature, which the best engineering skill of mortals could not have opened in a thousand years. There are castles and temples with turrets, and towers and majestic domes, which make one feel that the gods may have worshipped here ever since the morning stars sang together. And here is "Pulpit Rock," in passing which you instinctively uncover your head and wait to hear if Jehovah will speak as he spoke to Moses old from the rugged cliffs of Sinai. Ah! there was significance in the fact that the great law-giver ascended the mountain to receive the word of the Lord. If man ever bends in awe before the Infinite Majesty, if ever his soul is open to hear what God will say, if he ever feels that God is all about him, that the very air pulsates with His presence and spirit, that he has his very being in God, such must be his experience amid the awful majesty of these mountains. It is not strange that the Mormon pilgrims, after their long and wearisome journey across the alkali plains, as making a sharp angle in the canon, they came suddenly upon the rock, and heard the voice of their prophet proclaim from its height, that their pilgrimage was at an end, and the fair fields of Canaan would soon burst upon their admiring sight, should have shouted "it is the voice of God and not of man." It was a shrewd stroke of policy on the part of Brigham Young, to give his people such a surprise and such a welcome to the land of their dreams and prayers.

Summer Hats and Bonnets.

Traveling has taken the place of ceremonious visiting, therefore very few dress bonnets are to be seen; some ladies venturing a hat in the country, even for church wear.

The high, English crowned-hats, with narrow, rolled brims, are the most stylish for traveling, because they look well with a simple trimming of ribbons or velvet, which is all that a traveling hat ought to have. The "Rough-and-Ready" is a very good style for children, and serves an excellent purpose for ladies' traveling wear. The "Rough-and-Ready," by the way, is the same hat which in France is called the *Cloche*, in England, the "Chinese" hat, and here, the "College." It costs seventy-five cents untrimmed, and about two dollars and fifty cents lined and trimmed.

Broad-brimmed hats for ladies' country-wear are, also, sometimes used in traveling, especially for short trips and for excursions They are of straw or Leghorn, and are ornamented with a blue or light-gray tissue veil, or more elaborately trimmed with lace, velvet and feathers. Very pretty church hats for young ladies in the country are made of *crepe* or lace, ornamented with a wreath of tinted leaves.

Black lace bonnets are almost obsolete; but a few, of plain black tulle, trimmed with lace, have appeared, and look quaint and very pretty with ornaments of fine jet, or a bunch of yellow buttercups with hanging meadow-grass. It should be remarked, that crape and lace hats are invariably edged, like straw, with silk piping.

Among the newest models is a cottage bonnet of English split straw, trimmed with a wide torsade of black faille ribbon lined with lemon color, the lining showing in all the twists of the torsade, finished off with a large bow and lapels of both colors at the back.

Another is a white chip, the trimming of myrtle-green ribbon, and wide black lace, forming a scarf at the back, ornamented with bows of the ribbon.

A "Crown" bonnet consists of puffed gauze of the new blonde color, with torsade of faille ribbon, partly of the same tint, partly of a bright shade of blue. One blue and one blonde curled feather are fastened in front with a large frou-frou bow of the gauze, and at the back there is a bow of faille ribbon of both colors. Wide gauze lappets form the strings.

A new dress bonnet is of white *tulle dentelle*, edged with a thick rouleau of white faille, and trimmed round the crown with a *coquillee* ruche of black lace.

In front there is a beautiful spray of pink roses mixed with *fleur de persil* (parsley), forming altogether a large, though very light bunch, placed upward.

No veils, nor even lace lapels, are worn with either of the above styles of bonnets, but always a large bow of ribbon at the back.—[Demorest's Monthly.

THE Terre Haute Mail vouches for the truth of the report that a dog belonging to a young lady in that city was afflicted with small-pox. His mistress died of the disease, which was soon after developed in the dog, which, running at large for several days, is supposed to have done much in spreading the disease.

A SONG IN JUNE.

The brook went rippling, rippling,
Over the pebbles in June,
Through reeds and rushes it wound its way,
Humming a low, sweet tune,
The little forget me-not listened,
And her blue eyes beamed less bright,
And the startled lily oped wider
Her flowers of gleaming white,
O brook! O brook! now tell me
What thou to the flowers didst say?
But the brook, still rippling, rippling,
Went lazily on its way.

The wind went sighing, sighing,
Through the tall trees in June,
And the chesnut blossoms shivered
As it sang its mournful tune,
The dove cooed ever more gently
As the whispering wind passed by,
And the linnet's note sounded softer,
And sadder the bittern's cry.
O wind! O wind! now tell me
What thou to the birds didst say?
But the wind, still sighing, sighing,
Through the forest stole away.

My heart was beating, beating,
Faster that day in June,
And a voice within it murmured
A dreamy, dire-like tune.
O heart! O heart! now tell me
What the voice to thee doth say?
And my heart did sadly answer,
"All things must pass away."
And the brook went rippling, rippling,
The wind sighed over the lea,
But the voice in my heart sounded sweeter
The longer it sang to me.

LONG BRANCH.

Arrival of the Gift Taker with this Troop of Horses and Dogs.

[Cor. of the World.]

LONG BRANCH, June 12.—The arrival of General Grant at his summer quarters was not celebrated this year by the slightest flourish. Ex-Collector Murphy, who was so constant in his attentions to the President last year, was here on Monday, but would not even afford the time to stay one day more for the sake of welcoming his old chief. The President, with quite a numerous escort, arrived by the last express train from Philadelphia on Tuesday afternoon, the only effect his advent produced was to excite the curiosity of the villagers while his horses and dogs were being removed from the depot to the cottage beyond the West End. This was rather an interesting scene. First, the President and family, accompanied by

THE DENTS AND PORTERS,

rode up Ocean avenue in carriages, and then followed a troop of horses, jackasses, dogs, and the wagon train carrying the servants and the luggage. The head steward of the White House had arrived the day before to put the cottage in order. Owing to Grant's renomination for the Presidency he is enabled to keep a larger stud than last year. Then he brought only six horses; now he has eleven, and a jackass besides,

THE PRESIDENTIAL JACKASS

distinguished himself before he had been in the place half an hour. The expressmen having charge of the Presidential effects were conveying all the animals up to the cottage, when the stubborn jackass, true to his nature, suddenly bolted and positively refused to go any further. The village boys were gathered round enjoying the sports, some of them doubling themselves with laughter and holding their bodies up by resting their hands on their knees, whily they shouted: "Oh! what a jackass." At last, while half a dozen men were wrestling with the obstinate beast, one of the urchins more astute than the others made a great discovery, and announced it by exclaiming: "Oh, it ain't no jackass at all; it's a jenny," This produced such yells of laughter as should have made even a jackass or a "jenny" blush. Until then the men having the beast in charge had not taken her sex in consideration, and they now resolved to treat her with more gentleness. Accordingly a brawny Hibernian went up to her and said, "Well, if ye don't choose to walk ye can just as well ride," and suiting the action to the word he threw his arms around the "jenny" and lifted her bodily into the wagon, where she remained while the horses drew her up Ocean avenue, the people looking on admiringly as she passed. The jackass was taken to General Porter's house and turned out to grass. As many of the horses as could be accommodated at the President's own stables were cared for there, the rest being conveyed to the stable attached to the President's new cottage on the opposide side of the avenue. The dogs soon became accustomed to their new houses, but the big Newfoundland, when he goes up to the cliff just back of the President's house and looks out upon the ocean, with its curling waves rattling up the beach, takes his tail between his legs and runs for his kennel.

LONG BRANCH

is about the same thing it always has been since it was made a fashionable resort for the summer season. It only lives during two months of the year, and its torpor is so profound that it never awakes until after the middle of June. But during those two months it is without doubt one of the most favored sports in the United States. Bad air is unknown, and though the sun's rays may be never so hot it is only necessary to seek the shade in order to keep cool and fresh. If the wind blows from the east it brings the salt air of the sea, and if it blows from the opposite direction it comes loaded with all the fragrance of the New Jersey meadows. A person dropping out of the dusty streets of the city and landing on this noble beach feels as if he were transported to heaven, and will immediately take off his hat and, in defiance of all fashion, stand on the brink of the ocean abyss at all hours of the day, letting the breath of Neptune saturate his hair with brine. It is no wonder that a gentleman of means and plenty of leisure, like General Grant, should spend as much time as possible at this place. He has adopted it as his regular summer residence, and, unless his defeat in November should cut off his revenue of houses, horses, and dogs, he may be counted on as a regular citizen.

A Cure for Blindness.

About a year ago Professor Nagel, of Tubingen, published reports of cases in which he had, by the use of strychnia, restored sight to patients suffering from decay of vision or from blindness. Strychnia, as is well known, is a deadly poison, but it has a wonderful effect in stimulating the nerves; and Professor Nagel found that in diseases of the optic nerue, whether functional or organic, its operation was alike speedy and efficacious. The quantity used, of course, exceedingly small, one-fortieth of a grain, mixed with water, and this solution is not to be swallowed; but is injected under the skin of one of the arms, which seems to render the result the more remarkable. The remedy has been tried by oculists elsewhere with marked success; and among recent instances occurs a naval captain, aged fifty-two, whose sight was so much impaired that he required to be led about. Within a few minutes after the injection, as above described, the fog which darkened his eyes became less dense, and an impression of light was perceptible. After three days' use of the remedy (an injection night and morning) he could make out the furniture of the ward with sufficient clearness to guide himself about without feeling; "and on the fourth day of treatment, without help, he succeeded at mid-day in walking alone thoroughfares of the city to the home home of his family, a mile from the infirmary." May we not hope from this experience that henceforth the number of cases of blindness will be largely diminished?—Chambers' Journal.

The Value of Art Culture.

One of the virtues upon which we, as a nation, are apt to pride ourselves, is the eminently practical nature of the American mind. Some of the greatest inventions and improvements of modern times, upon which the very existence of the present condition of society depends, owe their origin to American invention. The utilitarian spirit which inspired the benefits conferred upon mankind by Morse, Goodyear, Howe and others, is equally visible in our laws and institutions, and throughout the whole system of our economy. It is to this quality that we are largely indebted for our prosperity, and for the fame that the United States have acquired abroad.

It is possible, however, to cultivate this spirit, until we fall into an opposite extreme, and in subjecting all things to the rigid test of immediate and practical usefulness, we may reject the less direct but equally essential instruments of a higher civilization. One of the most powerful agents in promoting the advancement of a people is the cultivation of art. In its manifold forms art enters into every production of ingenuity; and as the object of every man's efforts should be to improve the condition of his race, so as art is neglected, progress will be retarded. The eye once trained to a just appreciation of visible beauty, will largely tend to create a more elevated standard of moral perfection in the mind. In high art, however, it is only those especially gifted who can hope to excel, but it is in the subordinate branches of art that the value of its cultivation becomes visible. A nation's progress in art is shown in its manufactures where the ornamental arts are introduced, as in pottery, metal and wood work, and textile fabrics. Progress in this direction has been especially visible in England during the past twenty-five years, and it is almost exclusively owing to the exertions of a single man. Prince Albert, the late consort of Queen Victoria, was untiring in his efforts to elevate the standard of taste in England, and to this end was instrumental in causing drawing to be more generally taught in schools, and in founding free museums throughout the country, where every form of decorative and ornamental art was represented. In the former case, children were taught the ethics of perfect form, and the foundations of a higher ideal of beauty were laid; and in the latter workmen of every trade could correct their own imperfect taste by the highest models, ancient or modern. Though the popular study of art is yet in its infancy in England, the result of these efforts has been a general elevation of the national taste, perceptible in all the manufactures of which ornamental art is a component part. Similar efforts have been made in Philadelphia in our School of Design for Women, and in New York in the establishment of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the promoters of these institutions hope that in time there will be collected specimens of every branch, from high art, as represented in painting and sculpture, down to the subsidiary ornamental arts, as applied to manufactures. Numerous other schools with these objects are to be established, and the experiment is well worthy of encouragement and success. It is to be hoped these examples may be followed by other cities.

The study of art should never be looked upon as a useless recreation, to be discouraged. Art, in the form of design, enters into every branch of industry, and there is not a mechanic but would be a better workman for a knowledge of its principles. To attain this knowledge we must first elevate our standard of taste by the study of the most perfect models attainable. The contemplation of the masterpiece of some great artist will unconsciously tend to exalt our idea of perfect beauty. The desire to imitate and apply will follow almost without effect. The workman will find, as his taste improves, that his former crude productions offend his eye, in proportion as they fall short of his new standard, and he will at once apply himself to remedy those imperfections which until now he did not know existed. The plastic minds of children are readily impressed with admiration of the beautiful. Whatever may be the future career of the child, whether in the factory, at the bench, in the counting-room or warehouse, or in professional life, in every branch of industry, a correct taste will make itself apparent, and cannot fail to result in material benefits to its possessor. It is commonly supposed that a child requires special talent to acquire any proficiency in art. With high art this is true, but the principles of correct outline and proportion may be learned with as little difficulty by children as reading or writing. The study of the principles of art should, therefore, be regarded, in common with other branches of knowledge, as one of the essentials of education—not as a purposeless amusement, but as a well assured means of obtaining a definite end.—[Phila. Ledger.

A New Cave in Schoharie County N. Y

A Schoharie county journal of a recent date says:

On Saturday last a party from this village visited the cave lately discovered near Shutter's Corners. They were all pleased with their explorations, and say that the indications are that this is one of the most extensive caves in the country. They penetrated under the mountain about a mile, and found an immense amount of the finest specimens and formations caused by the action of water. Some of the stalactites and stalagmities were a foot or more in diameter, and so clear that you could nearly see through them. A petrified stump, similar to those lately found at Gilbao (the color being white, was found about a half a mile from the entrance. Near the centre is a dome about one hundred feet in height, which, when lighted up, presents a most beautiful appearance, it being covered with stalactites of all shapes and appearance. Owing to the water the farther progress of the party was prevented. The proprietor M. Nashold, intends to procure a canvas boat for the purpose of crossing this hitherto unexplored sea, and expects to find the principal part of the cave beyond. The theory is that this cave connects with what is known as Ball's cavel some five miles distant. If such be the case, then there is ample room for the most extensive cave in the country—being located some five hundred feet under one of most massive rock formations in the state. The proprietor intends to take measures immediately to drain off the water, clear out the passage ways, and make it more easy of access. No trouble is experienced even now, for there are only two or three places where a person is compelled to stoop a little to get through. The entire distance can be traversed without any inconvenience. The cave contains a mineral spring boiling up from beneath the rocks, the water of which has been analyzed and found to contain iron in large quantities."

THE HERALD OF SUMMER.

I hear a gush of melody, I see a flush of green,
So I know the Summer's coming with the glory of a queen;
For Spring, her welcome herald, has proclaimed it far and wide,
Since the throne of Winter toppled, and the stern old despot died.

Spring has spread o'er moor and mountain, a carpet for her feet.
Silver daisy, golden king cup, purpil orchis, cowslip sweet;
Bade the trees unfold a canopy of undulating shade,
Where anemone and violet their woodland home have made.

Pale narcissus and faint daffodil whisper of her by the well,
Where ferns bend o'er the primrose lest she the secret tell;
But hyacinth and harebell ring the tidings boldly out,
For the breeze to catch the echoes, and answer with a shout.

The busy brooklets, listening, have turned the theme to song,
And sing it to the sedges as they gently glide along:
The mountain streams, no longer dumb, join in the joyous lay,
And leaping o'er their rocky bounds, laugh out in sparkling spray.

Glad butterflies are fluttering like banners in the air,
Rich flowers hold up their nectaries and offer incense rare,
The toiling bee hums cheerily, the gnats dance in the sun,
The very frogs croak gleefully o'er springtide life begun.

No need the tardy cuckoo's note to gossip of the Spring,
Whilst other warblers' tuneful throats have a prophetic ring,
And orchards white with cherry-snow, through which blooms apple-brush,
Bring dreams of Summer fruitage to the birdlings in the bush.

Spring is here! and Summer's coming with a coronal of light!
For the skylark, like a courtier, has winged his upward flight,
The first to meet Queen Summer in her golden car of state,
And salute her with his anthem close to her palace gate.

—All the Year Round.

The Poet Swinburne and His Home

The London correspondent of the New York World has been interviewing Algernon Swinburne, whom Buchanan, a rival and jealous, has called the "Fleshy Poet." Here is a description of Swinburne's home, life, appearance, and manners:

The house to which I had been directed was one lying with within sight of a busy thoroughfare—the Tottenham court road—and yet was sufficiently removed from it to insure as much quiet as can be found in a city. But no place could look less like the residence of a poet—and of such a poet! The gloomy brick exterior is suggestive of gloomy thoughts; and the want of lightness, color and picturesqueness, was as conspicuous within as without. It must be hard to feed the fancy and imagination on such poor material fare as London at best affords; unless, indeed, the fancy and imagination are content to contemplate only the sombre side of life.

I was shown up stairs to a room on the second floor, in which the poet sat writing. It was nearly as destitute of domestic luxuries as the cell of a monk. With many men of genius the study is a kind of literary boudoir. It is filled with art treasures, with antiquities, with *editions de luze*. It displays the coquetries of the mind. Its stained glass corrects and softens the raw tone of the external light. Its warm hangings help to create an artificial atmosphere. Its pictures, like windows in every wall, seem to open on views of sunlit scenery; its bronzes and statuary people the place with heroic and beautiful forms. Nothing mean or vulgar finds room there, and the combined effect of all around him on the inmate is that of a healthful intoxication of beauty, in which his soul finds the necessary expansion for its work. I don't mean to say that as great a poem could not be written in a garret as in a luxurious and elegant study, but the chances are that a man of moderate genius would find the latter a help to him. Mr. Swinburne is a man of immoderate genius, and he can afford to dispense with trifles. A carpeted room, a few chairs, and a table were all the material aids to enchantment which he seemed to need. The rest, I suppose, was within the imagination of the poet, though it was invisible to me.

The man who advanced to greet me as I entered was one of those thinkers who bear the signs of their vocation as distinctly in their physical form as the laborer or the mechanic. His head, out of all proportion in size to the puny body, seemed to have limited the functions of the latter solely to carry it about. As he walked he looked like so much moving mind; you were very sensible indeed that the head was in motion, but the rest of the frame seemed quite unworthy of notice as the mere machinery of progression. His face, but for the profusion of reddish hair, would be handsome. His nose is straight; his forehead high, ample, and altogether noble. His mouth and chin have delicacy without beauty; or, if they have beauty, it is certainly not the beauty of strength. In his eyes, as I saw them, there was nothing remarkable. A certain physical nervousness, which produces an occasional trembling of all the limbs, adds to the interest of the strange figure in giving to it one more circumstance of dissimilitude from the common type.

Mr. Swinburne is a gentleman by birth and education; he is also a gentleman by manner. Often has that particular quality of manner been described; as often has it been found impossible to set down the charm of it in words. It shows itself, however, in that humility which by its contrast with the real worth and dignity of the person assuming it, produced a pleasant surprise. With this humble and exquisite courtesy he received me. Instead of the scowl of genius, I met with the smile of the polished man of the world, whose first care is to put his guest at ease with himself. I need not enlarge upon the real favor thus conferred. When you are in another man's house you are largely at his mercy, and by throwing a chill into his manner at the fitting moment he can almost make you believe that you are tampering with the rights of property by taking a seat on one of his chairs.

A Palace of Past Days.

There is a royal palace familiar to many of us of which the courts are shining and busy, and crowded with people. Flowers are growing among fountains and foliage, and children are at play; there is a sight of high gabled roofs overhead enclosing it, as do the long lines of the ancient arcades. Some music is playing to which the children are dancing. In this strange little world the children seem to grow up to music in beautiful ready-made little frocks and pinafores, the grown up people seem to live on grapes and ices and bonbons. and on the enormous pears displayed in the windows of the cafes. Everything is more or less gilt and twinkling—china flowers bloom delicate and scentless; it would seem as as if the business of life consisted in wandering here and there, and sipping and resting to the sound of music in the shade of the orange trees, and gazing at the many wonders displayed; at the gimcracks and trinkets and strings of beads, the precious stones, and the silver and gold, and the fanciful jewels. Are these things all dust and ashes? [London Magazine.

VARIETIES.

IT is now given out that Miss Nilsson is to be married the last week in July.

THERE is no excuse for idleness now. Farmers want all the "hands" they can get.

ENGLISH ladies of fashion are wearing again trailing light silks and lace shawls on the streets.

A WHITE man at Paducah, Ky., was ejected from a negro ball, and now comes up smiling with a damage suit for the outrage.

A MAN in Essex county, Mass., recently dug his own grave, because he wanted to be buried beside a friend, and feared his relations would not attend to his wishes.

AS Wilson is intended to carry the temperance vote, we suppose Grant is good for the intemperate. We bet high on both ends.—[Washington Cap.

Wouldn't it be just as well to wait till MR. Lincoln's widow had departed before ventilating the dead patriot's loves quite so much?—[Boston Post.

Rosa Bonheur has recently expressed a strong desire to visit America, and it is quite possible she may visit this country within the next twelve months.

RUSKIN declares that letters to him must be brief, plainly written, and ask no favors, or they will not be read, and adds: "I was good natured once, but I beg to state in the most positive terms, that I am old, tired and very ill-natured."

THE New York Board of Alderman have adopted a resolution directing the Fire Department to make arrangements for ringing the alarm bells twice a day, at the hours for commencing and discontinuing work under the eight hour law.

AN Indianapolis young man visited his girl in the country the other day, and while there promised to send her a bunch of bananas. On arriving home he priced a bunch, found it to be worth $6 50, and therefore immediately wrote to the young lady that there wasn't a banana in town

A CALIFORNIA paper reports that a hotel chambermaid laid aside her broom a few days ago, and, on calling for a settlement, told her employer she had been dabbling in stocks for a year or more, and had something more than $200,000 as a result.

THE undaunted Tichborne claimant at latest advices was traveling through England, and holding meetings in the large towns. He charges an entrance fee, and crowds go to see him and hear him speak. At a meeting in Bristol Mr. Guilford Onslow, M. P., the right-hand man of the claimant, also spoke.

IN Paris, writes a young lady, bonnets are awfully high, "flat," and much overloaded with ribbon, leaves and tulle. The pale sea green, trimmed with Sicilienne, preferably to crepe de chene, and white lilac appear to please most for driving. The richest ornamental wreaths are placed in trails over the chignon, and the flowers are exquisite.

IN a discourse on duty to a neighboring school, last Sunday, the pastor asked what it was in every little boy and girl that must approve their actions if they would do right, and was macademized with astonishment when a youth with a sorrel summit vehemently shouted: "The Baltimore Convention."—[Danbury News.

LETTERS from Rome say that our artists there have had during the past season unusual success in selling their works. The most frequent and liberal purchasers are Englishmen. Among these lucky ones is Miss Foley, the sculptor. Her "Cleopatra" has been sold and sent to England, and will probably appear in the Royal Academy next year. "Undine," the "Capri Girl," and several other works, ar also sold, and she has a large number o commissions for portraits in marble.

THE begging trade in Turkey, of which Mark Twain makes such fun in his description of Constantinople, seems to be more profitable than is generally imagined. The Turquie tells the story of an old beggar who has just been apprehended at Pera, an old fellow notorious for his ragged and miserable appearance, upon whose person was found concealed a sum of not less than $4, 500. The man, who was a Greek, was at once shipped off to his native place, and the money in the meantime lodged at the Greek consulate in order to ascertain how the man obtained it.

A CURIOUS case of assault and battery was lately brought before the police tribunal at Marseilles. It appears that a diver, engaged investigating the wreck of a vessel sunk in the port in that city, discovered an object of some value, which he put aside in a corner of a rock for future disposition. Returning for the last time beneath the surface, he went to secure his prize, but at that moment two other divers attacked him and attempted to wrest it from him. A lively fight ensued, which lasted until the people above, alarmed at the confusion below, drew the combatants up to the surface. The affray thus commenced fifty or sixty feet below the sea was ended at the police station.

A FRUIT grower has made the discovery that cats, when properly used, made excellent guardians of strawberry patches to keep away the birds. The cat is fastened by a chain which slides on a wire extending the whole length of the patch, so that the animal may walk up and down. A knot at each end of the wire readily prevents the cat from twisting round the post which supports the wire, and a small kennel placed in the middle of the walk affords shelter and a home for her kittens. In large gardens a second cat is required, and the young ones in their frequent visits to each other greatly assist in scaring away the birds.

LETTERS from South Wales to London speak eulogistically of the choir of five hundred voices coming from that part of the kingdom to the Crystal Palace music meetings. Rehearsals have been going on in different districts to which the choristers belong for several months past, and recently a gathering took place at Merthyr, at which the competition music was sung before a large audience. The Welsh choir consists almost exclusively of miners, colliers, firemen and their families, many of whom have never been thirty miles from home. The power and vigor with which they sing are said to be thrilling effective. The choir appears at the Crystal Palace on July the 4th.

THE burial casket, in which the remains of the late James Gordon Bennett were encased, was made in Rochester, New York, and was nearly square in shape, and constructed of a peculiar wood, which lasts for many years. The side panels were covered with costly Lyons silk velvet, and the eight handles were of a new design, made expressly for the occasion. The lid, which consisted of two panels of French crystal plate glass, covered, when required, by two black silk velvet caps, was hung on silver hinges and fastened with two silver locks. The entire casket was mounted in a massive frame-work of silver moulding of chaste design, bolted and made fast in such manner that it cannot fall apart. The inside was upholstered and decorated in white silk, satin and Italian lace.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
185 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 22, 1872.

For Governor—CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Auditor General—WM. B. HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:
JAS. H. HOPKINS | RICH'D. VAUX | H. B. WRIGHT

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention:

Jeremiah S. Black,	Geo. W. Woodward,
Wm. Bigler,	Wm. J. Baer,
Wm. H. Smith,	F. B. Gowan,
John H. Campbell,	S. H. Reynolds,
James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd,
George M. Dallas,	R. A. Lamberton,
A. A. Purman,	Wm. L. Corbett.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The Allegheny County Committee of Correspondence will meet on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at the

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

To name the time and place for holding the County Convention and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting. A general attendance is desired. By order

je13 JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.

GEN. HARTRANFT borrowed a sum of money of EVANS several months before the development of his alleged fauds.—*Dispatch.*

Yes, and he did not pay it back until the defalcation became notorious, and in all probability would never have paid it, had the defalcation of EVANS remained undiscovered.

BUMSTED, the leading New Jersey Republican, the "gentleman of wealth and respectability" who was hustled into the States' prison by a court and jury, immediately on his return from the GRANT Convention at Philadelphia, must sorrow over the fact that his slight deviation from rectitude did not occur in this State. The Republicans don't send such men to the Penitentiary; on the contrary they place them at the head of the party of progress, of which we hear so much.

THE Republican journals throughout the State are exceedingly anxious to direct attention from State issues, and thereby dodge defense of a weak ticket and innumerable rotten cliques and rings, and direct their batteries against GREELEY. The Democratic party is not only united now, but will continue to be, no difference what is done at Baltimore. Our State ticket, Governor, Supreme Judge, Auditor General, the Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of CAMERON, a State Treasurer, three Congressmen at Large, are involved and must be elected by twenty-five thousand majority in October, and then let November take care of itself. We shall not be driven from this position, nor permit ourselves to be worried about the Presidency until the time comes.

THE Treasury ring has at last forced the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* to come to the relief of the due bill candidate for Governor, HARTRANFT; and also the leader of the nine million raid on the Treasury, ALLEN, the candidate for Auditor General. Yesterday it says:

We do not admit, under these questions that HARTRANFT shared in EVANS' guilt. We believe he did not. It is perfectly certain, at all events, that he did not hesitate to protect the public interests, so soon as he learned the condition of EVANS' accounts. He, in connection with Mr. MACKEY, prosecuted him, and drove him from place to place, in their efforts to secure the money of the State. This was the conduct of a man bent on protecting the interests of the public. If he did a wrong, it was personal, and affected only himself, and did not militate against the public good.

We claim that he did hesitate to protect the public interests, or that he was unfit for the office he held, the Auditor Generalship. He was sworn to protect the public interests—guard the people's treasure, and yet the people had to look to another to expose the three hundred thousand dollar steal; and when the defalcation became notorious, HARTRANFT paid several thousand dollars to the chief conspirator for money he alleges he "borrowed" from him. We repeat that he either did hesitate to protect the public interests; or, he was unfit for the office he held, and in either case he is unworthy the suffrages of honest men for the highest office in the gift of the voters of this State. The *Dispatch* held these same views prior to his nomination by the Ring, as will be seen by the following from its editorial columns. Speaking of HARTRANFT'S connection with the embezzlement it said:

These may or may not be true, but they are made. We care not so far as this discussion is concerned whether they are true or not—if they are not disproved, and either JORDAN or HARTRANFT is nominated for Governor, *they will be accepted as true by the people. It will not do to make* HARTRANFT *our candidate.*

CRUEL ONLY TO BE KIND.

The *Commercial* throws up its hands and deprecates the cruel remarks made about its pet candidate for Governor. Covered all over with blotches and surrounded with as many rings as Saturn, he is now held up in broad day light in his real character, and there is no help for him. The *Commercial* begs like a "sonny" and says:

There has been raised a senseless, cruel clamor, and an attempt has been made to create false impressions concerning him, which will not succeed; for nothing is truer than that persecution will react on the persecutors.

The impressions were created by HARTRANFT himself, when he confessed his connection with the swindler EVANS; and from the Republican bankers of Philadelphia, who swore to the use of public money for private benefit. Poor HARTRANFT.

HOW DO WE STAND?

It is useless to deny that in the present condition of political affairs all honest Democrats are filled with anxiety for the future, and very many are "perplexed in the extreme." We know, to a certainty, that at this moment, a very decided majority of the people are opposed to the policy and purposes of GRANT, and wish in their hearts to vote against him at the coming election. When SCHURZ, and TRUMBULL and SUMNER denounced the outrages of the Radical administration, and took up the arguments that the Democrats had used for years, they clearly and most eloquently represented the convictions of a vast majority of the American people. That the sentiments they uttered have been steadily gaining strength for years there is no manner of doubt. This is abundantly proved by the fact that while in 1868, the Democrats were beaten in the popular vote on the President more than 300,000 votes—(as they were counted)—in 1871, the whole majority against us at the Congressional and other test elections, was about 113,000 votes. And this, too, while the Radicals, in the three years in which this gain was made by us, had a clear accession to their ranks of 400,000 negro voters. So it is undeniable that we have gained the votes of 400,000 white men to counterbalance these, and besides have reduced their majority of over 300,000 in 1868, to about 113,000 in 1871. So far this is most encouraging, and is a conclusive answer to the foolish talk about the disintegration of the Democratic party, the assertion that it grows weak, and approaches dissolution, &c., &c. There is no bravado nor empty boasting in declaring, as we conscientiously do, that just now the Democratic party, its organization, its principles and its ideas are each and all stronger than they have been for ten years. Why it is as plain as the sun at noon-day that the truths we have declared, the measures we have advocated, the courage and patience we have shown in sustaining our convictions, have carried conviction that ours is the true political faith, to the hearts of thousands who voted against us in 1868, and even up to 1871.

Let us examine into this a little: We have always denounced the Radical attempts to centralize the power of government at Washington, to subjugate the State laws and authority to the Federal will, and to cripple and destroy local self-government in every form—and the Cincinnati Convention of seven hundred and fifty delegates, representing a large section of the Radical party, have solemnly re-affirmed our opinions.

We protested against the destruction of the *habeas corpus* and the setting up of the military above the civil power—and behold!—this same important assemblage reiterated the sentiment.

We have steadily denounced the corruption of GRANT'S administration, and the carpet-bag plunderers of the South; and now, where is the man outside of GRANT'S office-holding circles, who will not respond with approval to all that we have said? Who now stands up for BULLOCK, of Georgia, or WARMOTH, of Louisiana, or REED, of Florida?

The Democrats first made resistance to the rascally San Domingo job, and by the aid of a few Radicals in and out of Congress, it was defeated, and GRANT was rebuked but not shamed—for he is a stranger to shame—but this darling, paying project of his was defeated.

But, while constantly laboring for these great ends, and there were others too, that we have not time to dwell upon, which show the vigor and vitality of our party, we neglected to make a nomination for President, as we should have done three months ago. That was a very great error of omission by our party, or by those of its members who had charge of that subject. We should have brought out our best representative men, had a fair and free canvass of their respective claims, and should have had a candidate on the Presidential course three months ago, regardless of the action of any other party or fraction of a party. As we have led in principles and measures, so we should and could have gone foremost in designating the proper men to sustain them. Failing to do this we have brought down upon our heads all the vexation and trouble we are now enduring.

We make no doubt that the Baltimore Convention will be able to remove our difficulties and to point the way to success. Whatever it shall determine upon will no doubt be heartily accepted and sustained by the party. For the idea that any Democrat can or will, by word or deed, or sullen refusal to take part in the canvass, do anything to maintain GRANT in the place which we have shown he has utterly disgraced, and is wholly unfitted for—is simply absurd if not criminal. If that Convention should decide to leave the field to GREELEY and BROWN, the motive for such action could only be found in the ruinous and shameful mal-administration of GRANT and the Radical party. For surely GREELEY has not been too tenderly treated heretofore by the Democrats, and he has not done much as yet with the plain purpose of propitiating them. If he had, it is not likely that his chances of receiving positive aid or negative favor at our hands would thereby be increased. He has not spared the Democrats, but he has followed their lead in denouncing the corrupt usurper at Washington, and the carpet-bag plunderers of the South.

But, How do we stand? We are without a candidate for the Presidential nomination up to the present moment. No really prominent man of our party has been urged for the place, and no section nor fraction nor organ of special opinion in the party has insisted on the selection of any particular candidate, excepting, indeed, our own advocacy of THOMAS A. SCOTT.

If the Democrats do not place a candidate of their own in the field for President, they are not the less determined to carry their candidates for all State offices and for members of Congress. To this end they will labor with unwonted zeal. Already it is conceded that we shall elect BUCKALEW in Pennsylvania and HENDRICKS in Indiana, by majorities that will make GRANT'S bondmen tremble. That we shall gain many members of Congress is also conceded—and surely we shall gain largely in the State Legislatures everywhere in this year of 1872.

So it will be seen that our condition, although not free from anxiety, is most hopeful. No Radical bombast, nor clamor, nor blather can prevent us from doing the very best the circumstances will allow. We never have shrunk from our whole duty to our country and to our party, and there will be no halting or shrinking at this critical hour. GRANT-ism must be throttled in every State government, and must be rendered harmless by wresting from it the majority in the Lower House of Congress. It must not be permitted longer to degrade the highest office in the nation by the lowest habits and practices, and the most unblushing corruption.

In joining hands with people of different political antecedents who profess the same patriotic and law-restoring purposes, we shall meet them as we would meet fellow-citizens suddenly called together by a fire-bell in the night. Our intentions and our purposes are honest and humane. We are not to dispute about the order of proceedings, but to take the shortest way to put out the flames and save life and property. We may meet life-long enemies there, who come for the same good objects as ourselves; and if we do, we ought never to think of feeding ancient grudges with harsh and bitter words. We should proceed with hearty good will to the urgent work before us.

The present malady of and increasing dangers to our country and its constitution, are not less imminent than Fire and Pestilence are to materia wealth and human life. We are all summoned to the aid of prostrate Public Justice, nearly done to death at the hands of the most corrupt and remorseless band of rogues and plunderers that ever possessed themselves of power in any government. On such a grave occasion party acerbities should be modified, ancient disputes should be held in abeyance or submit to truce, and men aforetime bitter enemies should form a solemn compact of resistance to the outrages of an organized band of official brigands, whose robberies have become intolerable. Such will be the bond, and so will it be sealed, if those of all parties who will no longer submit to the insolence of GRANT and the tyrannic tramp of his myrmidons, can for a time forget past differences, postpone all other purposes, and stand to this one point—That GRANT'S iniquitous administration, with all its heresies meditated and established, must be prevented and overthrown.

OUR WEALTH.

We fear that the "astonishing facts" published in the *Chronicle* in regard to the wealth of Allegheny county, are *mythical*. It sets forth that the valuation of the real and personal property here amounts to $355,181,570; or more than the whole wealth of either of twenty States which it names.

Doubting the accuracy of the *Chronicle's* figures, and suspecting about a tenfold increase in the sum total, we have taken the pains to look into the report of our County Controller for the present year, and find that the assessed valuation of our county foots up $43,284,028.

The United States census, so far as the documents have been received at the office of the Marshal of the Western District, gives the value of the farms, and farming implements, and live stock in the county, at $60,401,493. True, this does not include our cities or boroughs; but it is scarcely possible that they would fill up the space which exists between sixty, and three hundred and fifty millions.

The *Chronicle* of course must have been in possession of *data* upon which to base its estimate; if so we would like to see its figures, for the sum for one solitary county strikes us as so enormous, that if accurate and if the balance of the State is proportionately well supplied with material wealth, Pennsylvania must be worth about six thousand millions of dollars. We are ready to believe any such pleasant news, but would prefer to see the figures.

THE GRANT people say that Mr. SUMNER'S speech is a good thing for GRANT, because it will lead people to vote for him who would otherwise have voted against him. Well, if this is so, why don't they get up a large subscription and circulate immense numbers of this speech? Let them try the experiment of sending out a few million of copies of it. In that way they can make GRANT'S success certain.

THE CRIES OF THE WOUNDED.

As they come welling up from the uttermost depths of the poor old *Gazette's* conscience, are absolutely heart-rending. FORNEY'S insane expectation that the Republicans would from very shame, and out of regard to the decent portion of the party, throw HARTRANFT and ALLEN off the ticket, and place in their stead two men with some slight odor of respectability, strikes the *Gazette* as highly unsatisfactory—not to put too fine a point on it, it is in the estimation of these modern dogberrys "most tolerable, and not to be endured;" for were they not nominated "in spite of strong vigorous and united opposition," in which the *Gazette* aided the fierce *Dispatch* in all its forcible-feeble style.

The *Gazette* speaks *ex cathedra*—assuming for the occasion the position of CAMERON'S mouthpiece, and would woo the *Press* back into the fold by holding up to it the idea that it could best "circumvent the original plans of CAMERON" by helping to elect the GEORGE O. EVANS ticket. "But why," asks the venerable, "drag old troubles into the canvass?" Why, indeed; for the new ones appear great enough for all practical purposes.

"The candidates on the State ticket," we are officially told, "*will not withdraw*, altho' *the Press and* General CAMERON would both desire them, or a portion of them, to do so. This we know positively, and we also know that General ALLEN has emphatically refused, within the last ten days, to listen to any such advice from the friends of Gen. CAMERON." We thus learn from the *Gazette*, speaking as Gen. CAMERON'S organ, that he—the sharpest of politicians—has seen the coming defeat, and endeavored within the past ten days—that is, since the nomination of BUCKALEW—to get his own fellows off the track; thus showing the prescience of the *Gazette*, *Dispatch*, and the others in the State who "*thought the nominations were* A BLUNDER OR SOMETHING WORSE."

We have in the *Gazette*, the full admission that FORNEY and CAMERON, the acknowledged leaders of the two wings of the Radicals, have become panic stricken by a comparison between their own ticket and ours; and that while FORNEY has been publicly endeavoring to drive HARTRANFT and ALLEN off the ticket, cunning old SIMON has been quietly intriguing to bring about the same thing; and that there are others of the party who regard their nomination as worse than a blunder, which necessarily means that it was a crime.

We truly pity the sorrows of the poor old *Gazette*, and shall continue to publish extracts from its chaste columns during the canvass.

DON'T WITHDRAW GRANT.

It would be a great pity if the friends of Radicalism should withdraw GRANT from the canvass, for in our judgment he is the strongest man to-day in the Radical ranks, as a candidate; and it is the duty and it will be the business and pleasure of the Democracy of this Union to defeat him, and with him the vile party he represents. Any other Radical leader would maintain the same bold and unscrupulous and wicked action towards our southern brethren, because that policy has been deliberately adopted as in their opinion a necessity, and as the only possible mode of securing certain southern electoral votes.

We desire to beat GRANT, the head and front of Radicalism, and in beating him to prostrate at once and forever the worst party that has ever banded itself together under money-grasping leaders. GRANT, although anything but a monied man when he went into the Presidential chair is now "one of 'em." He is a hail fellow well met, among the modern millionaires, and when he goes out of that chair once honored by a WASHINGTON, a JEFFERSON, and a JACKSON, he may put his public reputation in his breeches pocket and find it again if he can, among his accumulated and accumulating greenbacks.

This is the man and the party that we are anxious to defeat. We ask for a square stand up fight between Grantism Radicalism, and Democratic principles; with enthusiastic action in our honorable cause we can show to the world that there is such a thing as Republican freedom, and that our country has strength enough left notwithstanding its terrible depletion through Radicalism, to rise superior to all their tricks and tyranny and assert with overwhelming force, the supremacy of the people over demagogues. Don't withdraw GRANT.

TOO PASSIVE.

The passive policy originated in Missouri, and the leaders are yet unwilling to surrender it. The St. Louis *Republican* insists that the true policy of the Democratic National Convention is not to make any nomination at all, but permit GREELEY and BROWN to run without the encumbrance of Democratic endorsement. This will not and ought not to be done. The Democratic party will define its position and select its candidates; and if Mr. GREELEY makes a request to be let alone, he can be permitted to enjoy that pleasure. Notwithstanding the strong tide in his favor, the Convention might take a sudden turn, and unanimously settle upon some name not yet canvassed, but who would satisfy the great masses now palpitating with uncertainty as to their future course.

WE LOOK TO THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

It has been said, and truly, that if GREELEY should be nominated by a bare majority, there would be an extensive bolt in the Democratic party. It has also been said, that if GREELEY should be nominated by two thirds or more, or if he should be unanimously nominated by the Baltimore Convention, there would be imminent danger of Democratic bolting. Of course much may depend upon the manner of the nomination, whoever the nominee may be. It strikes us, in a general way, that the unanimous judgment of the Baltimore Convention, no matter who the nominee may be, should secure the vote of every Democrat, if he really wishes a change in the present despotic Administration. It is not necessary to cry "any body to beat GRANT;" but, if such a deliberative body as the Baltimore Convention, having all the facts and views of every section of our Country in this Convention before them, arrive at a harmonious result, surely Democrats all over the United States will be safe in sticking to the party. In fact, no other reasonable course seems open for choice. Certainly, no Democrat can satisfy his conscience, or his judgment, or his political party feeling, by voting for GRANT; and if there should be but two candidates, but one opponent in the field against GRANT and his Administration, there should not be the least hesitation.

The contingency, that the Baltimore Convention should make no nomination, although it has been united, is scarcely worthy of serious consideration. Such a course could only be in pursuance of an idea that Mr. GREEELY'S chances would thereby be strengthened; whereas GREELEY would be obviously made a great deal stronger, if backed by the nomination of such a powerful representative body of Democrats.

If a majority of the Convention come to the deliberate judgment that by sustaining GREELEY, GRANT can be defeated and that he cannot be defeated in any other way, the same reasons which lead the convention to such a conclusion would probably lead Democratic voters to a similar one; though we do not look for that result.

We used our best exertions to secure the nomination of Gen. CASS, for our Governor; believing, before, as we do yet, that he would have carried the State; but as the Convention decided to nominate another, we now exert all the influence we can command in behalf of BUCKALEW, believing that we can and will carry the State with BUCKALEW as our leader. True, they are both Democrats, whereas GREELEY has all his life opposed Democracy. True, this makes a great difference; still we think that the members of the Baltimore Convention, in their combined wisdom, will be able to lay down a plan in which Democrats can and will heartily co-operate. We heartily pray that they will give us a regular Democrat as our candidate for President. Surely they will do something that will unite the Democracy as one man.

OUR HEALTH.

The commencement of the hot term after the weeks of wet weather, will inevitably bring with it disease, more or less of the character of cholera. There is a dread of this frightful epidemic, which when upon us paralyzes the community and undoubtedly feeds it with victims. This cannot be said of any other epidemic. The scant supply of water has prevented and will, during the hot months, prevent any unusual waste in the way of cleansing our streets and sewers. There will be the usual screed against the Board of Health, and everybody holding up their hands and exclaiming for help; from an organization, crippled in means and dependant upon the whims of councils; the members of which, are too frequently governed in their action in this matter, by what some of their constituents may say in regard to the expenditure of money. They get afraid of their places, and give this most important organization, the Board of Health, nothing but regrets. Unless prompt and liberal aid be extended at this time, mid-summer will find this city as heretofore, helpless in contending with epidemics. Our merchants and manufacturers are immensely interested, and should contribute at least their influence in making ample provision, whilst the city is free from disease and alarm. It will not do to blame newspapers with creating a panic, and driving away customers to the loss of millions, as was the case during the prevalence of small pox, and will be again if cholera or any other epidemic reaches and rests upon us.

There certainly would not be any complaint made, if a special tax was imposed to furnish the necessary means to protect the health of the city, since our tax payers without protest paid in three years over a half a million to build a City Hall. This is the precise moment of time, to place such means in the hands of those who have voluntarily assumed the unpleasant position of guarding and preserving it, as far as human foresight can accomplish the public health. Can there be anything more important or imperative?

THE Republican papers have not taken up the whiskey and opium charges coined by the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, against BUCKALEW; they are too busy trying to defend HARTRANFT or get him off the ticket.

THE leading bankers of Europe, as well as the governments, are making efforts to stop the barbarous persecution of the Jews in Roumania. The people of the country are grossly ignorant and superstitious. It is, however, a singular fact that the only man of note in the civilized world who shares the barbarous prejudice of the Roumanians, is now President of the United States. He alone, in modern times, would have issued this order, in the grossest spirit of bigotry.

HEADQUARTERS 13th ARMY CORPS,
DEP'T. OF THE TENNESSEE,
OXFORD, MISS., Dec. 17th, 1872.
General Order No. 11.

The Jews, as a class, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department, also Department orders, are hereby expelled from the Department within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this Order by Post Commanders.

They will see that all this class of people are furnished with passes and required to leave, and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs for sending them out as prisoners; unless furnished with permits from these headquarters.

No passes will be given these people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal applications for trade permits.

By order of Major-General Grant.
JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: J. LOVELL, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE revolutions that distract Mexico are strange affairs. As once described to us by an American who resided for many years in that country, these outbreaks are conducted somewhat after this fashion. Some Mexican leader obtains prominence enough to imagine himself justified in proclaiming a revolution. He immediately issues a pronunciamento announcing the fact; expressing patriotic sentiments, and full of the largest words he can cull out of the Mexican vocabulary, put together with more regard to sound than sense. Under these circumstances he collects a motley crowd of followers, men who have been waiting and who get their living by joining the party of what they consider the best paying leader. Then the Government sends a small force to disperse this revolutionary movement. The opposing forces come within sight of each other, say at about the distance of a mile or so, and at once commence firing. One party retreats. The other camps on the bloodless field and announces a victory. In the meantime their opponents have reached the nearest Mexican town, have levied a tribute upon it and given a ball in the evening. Then it is the turn of the others. They enter the same village in pursuit, levy a tribute and give a ball. And so it continues. And that said my friend, is a Mexican revolution.

IT is said that Secretary BOUTWELL has signified his intention, not to remain in GRANT'S second term cabinet should the President be re-elected; and it is already given out that he will be a candidate against BANKS, DAWES, and BUTLER for Senator WILSON'S place, should it be vacated.

THE Phila. *Press* says:

Pennsylvania will cast its vote for Grant in November if he keeps his skirts clear of the disgraceful October ticket, but it will not encourage a repetition of that which foisted HARTRANFT and Allen upon us by endorsing them at the polls.

THAT other "reform" journal published out at Pittsburgh which has been bolting good and bad nominations alike for the last four or five years, is now reconciled to all the "rings" in the State, and the worst of them, the "Treasury ring," the head centre of which is a Pittsburgh citizen. But we think the *Commercial*, which is preparing to bolt a local nomination, and which has in times past opposed (conscientiously, we believe) the rings of Allegheny county, might allow us the privilege it has heretofore insisted on exercising.—*Phila. Press.*

IF Mr. WILSON is elected Vice-President, he will not forget to exercise his influence in behalf of his old Native American friends. HENRY was rampant in Know-Nothing times.

Amnesty.

The following circular has been issued from the Pension Office:

The amnesty act, approved May 22, 1872, provides as follows:

"That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress and officers in the judical, military, and naval service of the United States."

The only disability imposed by said third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution was that of exclusion from holding office under the United States or any of the States thereof. The amnesty act restores the right to hold office as above stated to those not excepted, but does not in any other respect relieve those who have been disloyal from any of the legal penalties, restrictions, or requirements consequent upon their disloyalty or the presumptions thereof; nor have any other effect whatever.

C. W. SEATON,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

George H. Pendleton is not now taking much part in politics. His law business, which is very large, absorbs all his time. He has, however, been consulted by the Democratic leaders of Ohio, over whom he wields great influence, and Mr. Pendleton is understood to have advised them to send a delegation to Baltimore that will endorse Greeley and Brown. He thinks Mr. Greeley rather an ill-flavored pill for the Democracy to swallow, but believes that his endorsement is the best thing that can be done under the circumstances. As to a split at Baltimore, Mr. Pendleton does not believe that there will be any. Such an occurrence would be sheer folly. I have ascertained from a source not to be discredited that Mr. Pendleton will shortly sail for Europe to join his family, which is now travelling on the Continent, and that it is not probable he will return in time to participate in the Presidential campaign.

POLITICAL.

The Maine Democratic State Convention.

BANGOR, ME., June 18.—The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning and was called to order by Gen. J. H. Butler, of Hampden, Chairman of the State Committee.

Hon. J. C. Madigan was chosen to preside. He acknowledged the compliment in a speech warmly advocating the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, which was enthusiasticaly received. It was evident from the first what the result of the Convention would be, his remarks in regard to the "Modern Cincinnatus, the farmer of Chappaqua" being received with deafening cheers. Every reference to the Cincinnati Convention called forth prolonged applause. Charles P. Kimball of Portland, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and the nomination was unanimously carried by a rising vote with cheers.

Greeley and the Cincinnati Platform Endorsed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at three o'clock. The whole number of delegates present was one hundred and twenty-three. Hon J. C. Madigan, President, first introduced Hon. C. P. Kimball, of Portland, as the—"To be the successful candidate for Governor," who was enthusiastically received, and made a stirring speech in acceptance of the nomination and in support of the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention. He was followed by Hon. B. Bradbury, of Portland, in the same strain, after which the Convention proceeded to ballot for delegates at large.

The following is the platform adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the principles enumerated by the late Cincinnati Convention, taken in connection with the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomination of that Convention, constitute a platform on which all the elements of opposition to the present corrupt administration of the Federal Government can stand, and we hereby adopt as the platform of the Democracy of Maine the following propositions of Horace Greeley: [Here follow the minute propositions formerly stated in the letter referred to.]

Resolved, That we believe the great reforms for which the patriotic men of all parties are now laboring, can be best obtained by supporting as a candidate for our next President Horace Greeley, and we recommend our delegates to vote for the Cincinnati candidates.

Resolved, That we pledge to the nominee of this Convention our united efforts and shall hail his election as the commencement of a purer political era.

The following delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention were elected: Eben J. Pillsbury, Wm. H. McCrillis, Timothy H. Hubbard and Edward K. O'Brien. The appointment of electors at large was postponed. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Radical Ratification Meeting.

The Republicans held a grand ratification meeting last night to endorse the nomination of Grant and Wilson. Senator Hamlin made an effective speech. There was great enthusiasm.

The Democratic District Convention

to day nominated Marcellus Emery, editor of the Bangor *Commercial*, for Congress, from the Fifth District. No formal instructions were given the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, but the sentiment of the convention was in favor of Greeley and Brown.

In Secret Session.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The National Republican Executive Committee, Ex-Governor Morgan, Chairman, is in secret session here this afternoon.

The Arkansas Democrats and Liberals.

LITTLE ROCK, June 18.—The Liberal Republican State Convention met to-day, and organized by electing Q. R. Underwood, of Helena, as Chairman. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, also a Committee to confer with the Democratic Convention which meet to-morrow.

The Democratic Convention will be one of the largest ever held in the State. Every county will be represented.

Colfax at Home—Enthusiastic Reception by His Friends and Neighbors—His Feelings over the Result at Philadelphia.

SOUTH BEND, IND., June 18.—Vice President Colfax with his wife and child arrived here this morning on the early train. Mr. Colfax is in good health and excellent spirits. To these of his friends whom he has met on the streets to-day, Democrats and Republicans, alike, he expresses entire satisfaction at the result at Philadelphia. This morning his friends proposed to give him such a greeting as would show the friendship and esteem that these who have known him the longest and best have for him. This evening about eight o'clock they assembled in the Court house square to the number of two or three thousand and accompanied by the South Bend Cornet Band proceeded to his residence four squares distance. The immense crowd gathered in and about his grounds and after the band played two or three tunes called loudly for Mr. Colfax, who appeared on the portico. Cheer upon cheer was given for him and when they had subsided he addressed his friends in a half hour's speech.

Mr. Colfax said he had tried to evade this reception, but the affectionate regard of his neighbors and friends, so often illustrated heretofore, seemed to adhere to him more closely in approaching the close of his public life. Ae spoke of the obligations he had been under from his boyhood to many of the thousands before him, who had not only themselves supported him, but had educated their children and children's children to believe in him also. He said that when leading and prominent Republicans insisted that he had no right to fix the time when his public life should terminate and that it would be selfish and wrong for him to refuse the use of his name if the party desired the old ticket, he had yielded to that; but when a majority of the Convention determined it would strengthen the ticket to nominate another, he promptly telegraphed his adhesion to the new ticket and would have been faithless indeed, after having been a candidate before the Convention, if he had not desired now to add that he hoped to rejoice with them over the elections in October of Gov. Brown, Lieut. Gov. Saxton and the President of the Republican ticket down to his old friend Sam Futt, real estate appraiser, only regretting he had not more real estate for him to appraise.

He spoke of the principle that controlled his whole life from the Coastitutional Convention twenty-two years ago, when as their representative he had in a small minority denounced the article which prohibited negroes from entering the State, as a disgrace to civilization and humanity, and which every one now repudiated although then adopted by 90,000 majority. He had sought to lift up the down-trodden, and to secure liberty, protection and equality under the law to all, and he rejoiced that no one now throughout the land dared openly to oppose these principles.

He added that he had determined that throughout this term no temptation of any kind should induce him into antagonism or rivalry to the President, and that his name should not become in any way a nucleus or disaffection or a wedge of discord. Whenever he differed as to public policy he preferred rather to counsel privately than by public protest to become a maker or fomenter of discord. While constantly urging unity, harmony and conciliation as political necessities to keep a party of three millions united and victorious, he lamented all divisions. He welcomed the season of rest and quiet before him instead of the care, labor and responsibility of the past twenty years.

He said he should prove in the home life that he expected to enjoy with the people who had given him such life long attachment, that he was as earnest and consistent a Republican in private life as when in public station.

The speech was followed with hearty cheering for the speaker, then for Grant and Colfax and then for Grant and Wilson when the crowd dispersed.

Texas Delegates to Baltimore to Go Uninstructed.

CORSICANA, TEXAS, June 18.—The State Democratic Convention organized permanently to-day, Hon. Jno. H. Regan was chosen President. Over six hundred delegates were in attendance. It is admitted to be the most respectable and imposing political assemblage ever witnessed in the State. A State Central Committee was appointed, and after an acrimonious debate Colonel C. M. Winkler, of Navarre county, was elected chairman. No other business of importance transpired. The Committee on Platform report to-night. The majority of the delegates are opposed to a separate nomination at Baltimore, but the delegates will go uninstructed.

New Hampshire Elects to Send Wadleigh to the U. S. Senate in Place of Patterson.

CONCORD, N. H., June 18.—The House met to-day and proceeded to the election of United States Senator in place of Patterson. The vote was "viva voce" and resulted as follows: The whole number of votes cast was 341; necessary for choice 171. J. W. Patterson received 1, Harvey Bingham 136 and Bainbridge Wadleigh 204. Wadleigh was declared duly elected on the part of the House.

Columbus, Ohio, for Greeley.

COLUMBUS, O., June 17.—The Democrats of this county, in Convention to-day appointed delegates to the State Democratic Convention to be held at Cleveland on June 27th, and instructed them to vote for delegates to the Baltimore Convention who will heartily endorse Greeley and Brown. A resolution was also adopted in favor of Jno. L. Greene for Supreme Judge.

Arkansas Democrats and Liberals.

LITTLE ROCK, June 17.—The Liberal State Convention meets to-morrow.

The Democratic State Convention will be held on Wednesday. The city is full of delegates to the latter.

Greeley Ratification Meeting in Detroit.

DETROIT, April 17.—A large Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held here to-night at Young Men's Hall, under the auspices and leadership of the Democrats of the city. Hon. L. M. Mason presided, and addresses favoring the ratification at Baltimore of the Cincinnati ticket were made by Hon. G. Lathrop, Hon. C. I. Walker, Hon. J. L. Shipman, of this city, W. H. Wells, of Livingston county, and Hon. S. M. Look, of Pontiac.

Senator Schurz.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Carl Schurz has been in secret conference to-day with the signers of the call for next Thursday's meeting.

Ex-Secretary Cox Interviewed—Adams Spoken of as the Steinway Hall Nominee.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Ex-Secretary Cox left to-night for New York to attend the meeting at Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 20th. In conversation prior to his departure he said in substance that the Steinway Hall meeting intended to call a subsequent conference of the Liberals of the same class as those engaged in the meeting, but it was found that some of those who were supporting Greeley, gave encouragement to the idea of their favoring a movement to put such a man as Adams in the field, and on their suggestion terms of invitation were extended so as to include men in position. Senator Schurz, Horace White and Samuel Bowles were willing to unite in the call, when this was done. It is understood that the majority of the meeting will be those who have refused to support Greeley, but enough other phases of purpose will be there for a full conference and comparison of all sorts of views. The gentlemen named above are in no ways committed to a change of their attitudes, unless convinced of their duty to do so by the conference.

Judge Stallo on the Steinway Hall Meeting.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A correspondent who interviewed Judge Stallo, on his way to this city to attend the conference meeting of the Liberal Republicans to-morrow, reports the Judge as saying that the intention of the meeting was to call a convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

Maryland Democracy in Council.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—The Democratic State Convention, to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention, assembled this morning. After the usual preliminary organization, J. T. Earle, of Queen Anne county, was chosen permanent President. Hon. Montgomery Blair, Ex-Governor Phillip Francis Thomas, Ex-State Treasurer, Robert W. Fowler, and A. G. W. Knott were chosen delegates at large to the National Convention. The convention then took a recess until four P. M.

On the re-assembling of the Convention the district delegates were named and selected.

A resolution was offered instructing the delegation to oppose the nomination by the National Convention of party candidates for President and Vice President as inexpedient in view of the existing political complications and to support instead an endorsement of Greeley and Brown, and the Cincinnati platform.

The resolution was received with great applause, both from the members and from the galleries.

A member suggested that the resolution be referred to the Committee on resolutions, and moved to that effect, pending consideration of which a motion to adjourn *sine die* was entertained and carried.

All the counties and city districts were fully represented in the Convention, and every delegation with the exception of those from Cecil and Harford counties were unanimous in favor of the Cincinnati movement.

The delegation to the National Convention are a unit in favor of the Cincinnati platform and nominations.

The Missouri Legislature in Session—The Additional Apportionment

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The Legislature convened in extra session at noon to-day to either redistrict the State or amend the present law so that four additional Presidential electors may be legally elected. Gov. Brown sent in a message recommending the amendment of the law so that the additional electors may be elected at large. The Senate adopted a concurrent resolution to adjourn at 4 A. M. to-morrow. The House, after some discussion as to what was best to do, adjourned till 3 P. M. to-morrow.

The Texas Democracy Sympathize With, but Refuse to Endorse the Cincinnati Nominees.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—At the Texas Democratic Convention a platform was adopted recognizing the Cincinnati movement as a commendable effort at reform, and expressing profound satisfaction at the avowal by that body of the supremacy of civil law.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the Congressmen to demand Federal protection on our frontier against the Indians and Mexicans, condemning the efforts in Congress to control our State land interest, also appointing a legal committee to investigate the tenure by which the State officers hold their position and report on the same to the Legislature.

A motion to endorse Greeley and Brown and to so instruct the delegates to the Baltimore Convention was tabled by a large majority.

On the seventy-fifth ballot for two Congressmen-at-large, to which the State is entitled to under the new apportionment, Col. Willis, of Galveston, and R. Q. Navarre, were elected.

The convention will probably adjourn to-night.

THE TRADES.

Bad for the Sewing Girls.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The garment cutters here to the number of four hundred and fifty struck for eight hours. This strike, if it continues, will prove disastrous to thousands of sewing girls.

The Employers Determined to Hold Out.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Employers in all branches of manufacture in this city and vicinity, met last evening and passed resolutions to reject the eight hour system, and to accept only ten hours for a days work and to hold out to the bitter end. An executive committee to perfect the work of organization was appointed.

The Poor Beginning to Suffer.

The effects of the Strike in Jersey City are already beginning to be felt among the poorer classes.

The Strike in Philadelphia a Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The meeting of strikers this morning was again a failure, there being a small attendance.

The Excitement Dying Out

NEW YORK, June 19.—The excitement about the labor strikes is on the wane and promises to result most disastrously for the men. The eight hour league no longer attracts a concourse equal to the capacity of the Teutonia Assembly Rooms. This morning not more than three or four hundred members were in attendance on the daily session.

At the piano makers' meeting this morning a member arose and urged the men to go to work at once. He argued that the longer the evil day was put off the more the object would be surrendered.

Boston About to Strike.

A dispatch from Boston was received stating that the men were organizing there to go on a strike in the latter part of July.

Aid for the Strikers.

Peter Cooper has given one thousand dollars towards sustaining the shirt cutters in the strike.

Still Out.

The Singer sewing machine men are still out, and there does not appear to be any possibility of a speedy or satisfactory adjustment.

The sugar refiners are in precisely the same condition as yesterday.

The stable men and coachmen of Brooklyn strike on Saturday unless paid fourteen instead of twelve dollars a week.

The Clothing Cutters in Council.

The strike of the Garments Cutters has proved successful. At a meeting of the Trade to day, the following resolution passed:

Be it resolved, By the Clothing Cutters in mass meeting assembled, that in consideration of certain firms of the Trade having signified their willingness to accede to their employees the Eight Hour System, but have scruples against signing the circular, we consent that the employees of such firms may resume work for the present, after applying to the Central Committee with evidence of the fact, and obtaining their leave.

The Manufacturers

of this city this afternoon passed a resolution declaring their unalterable determination to adhere to the Ten Hour System, and resent the present strike to the bitter end.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE.

A Grand Ovation to Germany—Song and Sentiment.

BOSTON, June 19.—The third day of the Jubilee was devoted to Germany. The colliseum was well filled, the Teutonic element predominating. The concert opened with a choral from Luther, "A Strong Castle is Our Lord," followed by Wagner's overture from "Tannhauser," Mendelsshon's chorus, "Yet Doth the Lord," aria "E Varie," sung by Mrs. Preschta Leutner, "Farewell to the Forest," Strauss' "Morgenblatte Waltz" conducted by Strauss, and a piano solo by Franz Bendel, all of which were rendered in fine style and elicited great applause. The band of the Kaiser created immense enthusiasm as they took position on the stage; Herr Laro led it through several selections, meeting with great favor. The German Union Hymn, dedicated to the Emperor of Germany, was next sung by the grand chorus, accompanied by the organ, orchestra and bands. The audience greeted it with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, &c., the German band responding with "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle" and "Wacht am Rhine." The Imperial cornet quartette of Germany were received with great applause. They performed several selections and were heartily encored. Franz Abt directed the performance of his own ballad, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," at the conclusion of which the whole audience rose and cheered for several minutes. The anvil chorus followed with all the accompaniments, and the Concert concluded with the hymn, "Kingdoms and Thornes," with full chorus, organ and orchestra.

The Americus club of New York will be reorganized during the present summer and repurchase the property sold by the Sheriff on Monday. It is said that the liabilities of the club, $18,000, will be liquidated by subscription.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions of New York call attention to the increasing number of beggars, and say that the growing evil of the exhibition of disgusting deformities ought to be suppressed. They also call attention to the violation of the excise law in the sale of liquors on Sunday.

FOREIGN.

THE TREATY.

What is Being Said and Done at Geneva.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A special from Geneva says the English are pressing a resolution for eight months adjournment, and indications are that if this is not granted they will withdraw from the arbitration. This the Americans will not concede, though a shorter adjournment might be accepted. Very little was transacted before the Board to-day beside the announcement of Mr. Davis of the non-reception of instructions from his Government. There is some reason to believe that the main difficulty in the arbitration has been found, and a basis reached upon which it is possible to continue the arbitration.

The English agents received on Sunday night a dispatch from their Government, and subsequently a meeting and long conversation took place between Sir Roundel Palmer and William M. Evarts. News had been published here that Granville had stated in the House of Lords that the English agents would present a summary of the English argument before the Board. But Granville's subsequent explanation is not generally known here. This statement, therefore, has greatly mystified both sides, as no summary has been presented. The English agents are wondering how such a summary could be presented without their knowledge. At the meeting between Palmer and Evarts all this was explained and a distinct understanding had upon other points of the dispatch. The different members are making preparations to stay a considerable period.

The general view of the court is against postponement for eight months. It believes that if the President of the United States was disposed to go further in regard to the supplementary article he could convene the Senate in a few weeks, and if he will not do so in a few weeks, he will not do so in eight months. It is, therefore, regarded as unlikely that there will be any change in the American position. The members of the Court are evidently giving the whole business the most serious care, and dealing with the matter in a manner so that their action may not in the slightest degree embarass either party. If the Court should make any suggestions it is believed it will be something in the nature of a compromise, but at present the Tribunal merely listens to the statement made on both sides.

The Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

GENEVA, June 19.—The Tribunal of Arbitration will meet this afternoon *pro forma*. The next adjournment will be for a longer period than the last. A resolute effort is being made to settle the cardinal differences which have arisen between the English and American Governments.

Premature Speculations.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A special from Geneva says the American and British agents have been busy in holding consultations and receiving dispatches. It is evident that unless counsel on both sides come to some agreement at the formal meeting of the Board to-day the motion to adjourn will again be brought before the Board, in which case an adjournment for several days is probable. Efforts are being made to adjourn till next week in the hope that Granville and Fish may arrive at an understanding.

What is Prophesied at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It is thought, in official circles, that the Board of Arbitration may possibly render an opinion in relation to that part of our case known as indirect losses.

Delicate Questions in Abeyance.

GENEVA, June 19.—After the sitting of the Board to-day, Secretary Favrot informed the representatives of the press that they would be admitted to the council room as soon as certain delicate questions were settled. There is a vague impression that the indirect claims are causing fresh difficulties.

It is said that the Arbitrators will give a decision on the question of adjournment at the next session, even in the absence of the parties interested.

Important dispatches from London are expected by the British representatives here, which will determine their course of action on Wednesday next.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Fish received telegrams to-day from Geneva, but not being intelligible, he requested that they be repeated.

Temporary Adjournment till the 26th inst.

GENEVA, June 19.—The Board of Arbitration met to-day and adjourned until the 26th inst. It is expected that intelligence will be received by that date, which will prove favorable to the settlement of the differences.

ITALY.

The Pope Protests Against the Usurpation of Victor Emanuel.

ROME, June 19.—The Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, deploring the approaching enfercement of the law suppressing convents in Italy as a violation of international law. He says that the constant encroachment on the rights of the Church by the government of Italy violate morality and justice. Only a regard for the highest interests prevents the Head of the Church from leaving Rome. The conflict between the Holy See and the Italian government is inevitable and reconciliation is impossible. The Pope cannot submit to such usurpations, and he requests Cardinal Antonelli to protest against them to the foreign powers.

SPAIN.

A Revolt Against Amadeus Impending in Spain.

LONDON, June 19.—Spain is in an alarming condition. There had been a partial rising of Republicans in Andalusia since the Conservatives proposed the Dictatorship of Serrano with absolute powers for spending money and suspending the Constitution. The Conservatives are enraged at the rejection of their proposals by the King, and say that the last attempt at forming a conservative Ministry under Amadeus has been tried. A Serranist journal says that Serrano has left for England in disgust, and Sagosta for France. The Radicals are arming the town and the population.

Re-appearance of the Carlists.

MADRID, June 19—The government has received intelligence of the reappearance of the Carlist insurgents in the Provinces of Tarragona, Biscay and Galicia. It is said that Valmaseda, Captain General of Cuba, has resigned.

GERMANY.

The Government Persists in the Jesuit Expulsion Bill—Complication with Hayti.

BERLIN, June 19.—The bill persecuting the Jesuits passed to a third reading in the Reichstag by a vote of 181 to 93. Minister Delbruck closed the session of the Reichstag this afternoon.

An official dispatch from Port au Prince reports that on the 11th inst. the German men-of war, Venoa and Gazelle, took forcible possession of two Haytien corvettes and held them until the Haytiens paid the indemnity demanded by the German merchants. There was no bloodshed.

The Next Pope.

The North German *Gazette*, in a leading article, hints that Germany will make her influence felt in the election of the next Pope.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Disastrous Earthquake—Fatal Collision.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—By the destruction of the seaport Hemida, in the Japanese Island of Zekisha, by an earthquake, five hundred persons perished.

By the sinking of the steamer Roma in a collision with the French steamer Ava, near Shanghai, on the 4th of May, Messrs. Nemiden and McQuaite, second and third engineers, and Messrs. Hoale and Bryle, chief and second officer, with Dr. Thompson, the head compradore and fifty other Chinese, were drowned.

FRANCE.

Evacuation Progressing.

PARIS, June 19.—The negotiations for the evacuation of France are progressing rapidly between Thiers and Count Von Arnim. The Departments of Marne and Haute Marne are to be evacuated in a few weeks after the signing of the convention, the details of which are nearly completed.

Railway Disaster.

PARIS, June 19.—Two trains came in collision at Juissy on the Orleans railway to-day. Thirty persons were injured and several killed outright. The number of dead are not yet stated.

LATER.—Several persons were wounded in the accident on the Midland railroad but none were killed.

ENGLAND.

Decline in Erie.

LONDON, June 19.—The decline in the price of Erie caused the failure of several dealers in that stock.

Society Gossip—Nellie Grant About to Marry into the Family of a "Scottish Chief."

LONDON, June 19.—An accident occurred to the train on the Midland railroad to-day.

The London and Atalanta crews have received a challenge from the Paris Boat Club.

A lock-out was begun to-day by the builders of this city. By this act 20,000 journeymen are thrown out of employment.

There is a rumor that Miss Nellie Grant is engaged to be married to a Scotch Lord.

Col. T. W. Higgins, of Mass., was entertained by the Century Club last night. He made a brief speech declaring that he had no fear that the diplomatic complications would result in the failure of the Treaty of Washington. Delays were sometimes dangerous but in affairs of this kind there frequently were pledges of safety.

THE CROPS.

Condition of the Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following is a synopsis of the statement of the area and condition of the present cotton crop, which will appear in the June report of the Department of Agriculture. An increase in the cotton area is reported in every State, and a very small proportion of county returns show a decrease of acreage. Planting was generally retarded by the protracted season of drouth, and the fields, that were planted late, occasioned some trouble in obtaining perfect stands, but the recent rains and renewed efforts in replanting have finally secured stands of average completeness. The per centage of increase on the area of last year's crop being the basis of comparison, is as follows: North Carolina, 16; South Carolina, 9; Georgia, 12; Florida, 10; Alabama, 11; Mississippi, 10; Louisiana, 11; Texas, 18; Arkansas, 16; Tennessee, 12.

The average of the increase throughout the cotton states will approximate three per cent. Texas has naturally made the largest relative increase, not only having enjoyed a favorable season for planting but also during the past year having received accessions of immigrants who are cotton planters.

The condition of the plant throughout the cotton section is very nearly a full average, Separating the Atlantic from the more Western States, the former stand a little below the average while the latter are fully up to the standard of a fair condition. The drought, which prevailed in April and the first half of May, delayed the growth, and the cold nights in the more northern belt had a further retarding effect, but the abundant rains and genial temperature, which followed have wonderfully invigorated and advanced the crops.

The following figures represent the condition of cotton in the several States, 100 standing for the average:

North Carolina, 96; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 96; Florida, 95; Alabama, 105; Mississippi, 100; Louisiana, 104; Texas, 100; Arkansas, 98; Tennessee, 101.

JIM FISK'S MURDERER.

Stokes Placed on Trial—Only One Juror Obtained Thus Far.

NEW YORK, June 19—Stokes' trial commenced this morning. The prisoner appeares to be in the best of health. On the clerk reading the names of the petit jurors, Mr. McKeon, counsel for Stokes, challenged the panel on the ground that they were not drawn in compliance with the provision of the statute. Counsel noticed on the list a brother of counsel for the prosecution, namely, Benj. Fullerton. He wanted at the outset to get rid of the entire panel. The District Attorney demurred to the challenge, and Mr. McKeon joined issues in the demurrer. The District Attorney said the statute was merely directory, and not mandatory. Judge Ingraham decided the challenge was not sustained. The selection of the jury was then proceeded with. Roderick Hagan, hatter of 374 Bowery, was sworn as the second juror. No further progress was made till the adjournment of court.

The Board of Health of New York has resolved that in the future no human dead body shall be allowed to be buried in any vault or cemetery south of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and no vaults or cemeteries shall be opened for any purpose between May and November.

The Committee of Ministers appointed by the Cincinnati Methodist Conference to investigate a certain correspondent involving the good character of Rev. M. J. Cramer, Minister to Denmark, resolve with superserviceable zeal that he is blameless of all charges against his moral and official character.

THE CONNECTICUT TORNADO.

Terrific Storm of Wind, Hail, Rain and Lightning All Over the State—Great Damage to Property.

[From the New Haven Register, June 15.]

The storm which blew up so suddenly with violent wind, thunder and lightning, late yesterday afternoon, was severe and disastrous in all parts of the State. In the eastern section, especially the damage resulting was extensive, and in some cases quite serious. Its ravages, however, were chiefly confined to the belt of country lying between Stafford and South Windham.

AT WILLIMANTIC.

At Willimantic hailstones as large as hens' eggs fell, and the destruction of glass and damage by the deluging rain was immense. In the west front of the mill of the Windham Manufacturing Company and the mills of the Smithville Company there is scarcely a whole pane of glass left. Further down the stream, the mill of the Dunham Manufacturing Company was left windowless, and the pelting storm poured into the building. The new Congregational Church is so severely damaged that it will cost over a thousand dollars to repair it. In the factories the panic among the operatives was fearful. Many of the females fainted outright, and others added shrieks to the rattling peals of thunder and the whistling of the storm. The factories were compelled to stop, and the river rose rapidly. The damage to the shrubbery and trees must prove serious. Not only were they beaten and stripped of foliage by the hail, but large trees from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter were uprooted and prostrated by the violence of the wind.

AT PUTNAM.

In this town hailstones of large size, some measuring an inch and a half in diameter, fell. The rain poured in torrents and deluged the streets. The wind drove the storm furiously to the southeast, which, with the vivid flashes of lightning and sharp crashes of thunder, conspired to make the most fearful tempest ever witnessed by those in this section of the country. Great damage must have been done. The hot-houses in this vicinity must be greatly damaged, and the growing crops injured. Seventy-six out of seventy-seven panes of glass in Schofield & Holmes' photograph hall were broken by the hail.

AT PLAINFIELD.

During the gale and thunder shower on Friday afternoon at four o'clock, a large two story wooden building with an L, being erected by Warren Smith, near Plainfield Junction, was blown down and completely demolished. The body of the building was boarded, and workmen had commenced shingling the roof. The wind blew with such force as to remove it from the foundation several feet, and partly turning it around before it fell.

AT DAYVILLE.

During the thunder storm on Friday afternoon the lightning struck the gable of the house occupid by Chauncy Miller, passed down to the floor and went through the house. Mrs. Miller was in the pantry at the time, and was so severely injured that her life was despaired of. The lightning burned her hair and clothes and left her insensible. She was resuscitated after vigorous efforts, and at last acounts was supposed to be out of danger. Considerable damage was done to the building.

AT PLANTSVILLE.

The storm passed over Plantsville about half past two o'clock, the rain falling in sheets and the wind blowing like a tornado, driving the rain through the sides of windows and under clap-boarding. The storm was severest in the northern part of the town, where the hail broke 100 panes of glass in one house and 120 in another. Rye was cut down and chickens were killed by hail stones as large as walnuts. The gale of Wednesday was also fearful, uprooting trees a foot and a half in diameter with comparative ease, and blowing off a portion of the end of a large elevator. A young lady passing along the street received a shock of lightning, which quite deprived her of her senses.

AT BERLIN.

Berlin received the visitation at three o'clock.

The path of the storm appeared about half a mile a wide, and extended from Kensington to East Berlin. Hail stones formed by regelation four inches in diameter were found in large numbers. At Berlin Junction all the windows were broken in the passenger station and freight house, and generally in the path of the storm. The trees were stripped bare and many uprooted, and the cattle in the fields were seized with a panic, ran to and fro, jumping fences and bellowing loudly. All vegetation suffered severely. The factory of Jonathan Hart, in Kensington, had 2,000 panes of glass out, and manufactured stock damaged in the shop by the hail stones, which were as large as eggs and gathered up by the bushel. He also had five acres of fine rye in one lot entirely destroyed. Every house in the range of the storm suffered, and damage to crops is incalculable. Persons caught out in the storm were stunned by the hail.

AT BIRMINGHAM.

A very terrific thunder shower passed over this place yesterday afternoon. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew with such violence as to uproot trees, unroof buildings and prostrate fences. The lightning struck three times in the radius of a mile. It struck the house of Daniel Conners on Caroline street, and found its way to the kitchen, where the children were playing with a kitten, killed the kitten, but left the children unharmed. Another bolt killed a cow for Mr. George Squaiss in Huntington, and another struck a tree near Mr. John Beardsley's. A storm of such violence has not visited this place in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

Elsewhere the ravages of the tornado were very great, and it is probable that it was one of the most violent and disastrous that has visited the State for years.

The Principles of Party Allegiance.

[From the Lancaster Inquirer.]

We apply these plain principles of right and common sense to the nominations made for the State offices. There are grave criminal charges made against some of the candidates—charges that have not been and that we believe cannot be refuted. Shall we, therefore, from loyalty to party, support men for office whom we believe to be dishonest? Shall we commend to the people men whom we know the people cannot safely trust? Shall we put more public money in the hands of officials who have just been detected in squandering what was entrusted to their care? Shall we say these candidates are good men, when we are sure they are not?

We have not so learned Republican principles. If, therefore, a portion, or even a majority, of the Republican party of Pennsylvania think proper to sustain a ticket that retains dishonest men upon it, they may do so at their pleasure, but, as for us, we will have no responsibility in upholding that part of the ticket.

THE UNAVENGED MURDER.

A Ray of Light on the Dark Deed.

Phillips, the Absconding Witness, Arrested—Tells What He Knows About the Murder—Flat Contradiction in the Testimony—The Fugitive Witness With a Bad Memory—Phillips Held in $2,000 Bail, &c.

The fact that by some legal "hocus pocus" the discovery of the murderer of Stack has been rendered an impossibility, is not only a surprise but a shock to the law-abiding element of this city. The fact that Joseph Phillips, the most important witness in the case, was suffered to go out of the city—if he really was out—and notwithstanding that he told the Chief of Police that he was going to leave the city that no effort was made to hold him, is, to say the least, singular and unaccountable, except on the theory of gross negligence, or something worse. Phillips was the most important witness in the case, and *it was known what he would testify.* He left the city just before the fury was empannelled and arrived home just after the verdict was announced.

On Saturday Mr. Phillips was brought into court and asked to explain his absence from the trial after having been properly subpœned. He gave the following statement of affairs:

I was subpœned to the Grand Jury on Saturday afternoon two weeks ago as a witness for the Commonwealth in the case of Bender et al. I appeared before the Grand Jury; do not know if the Grand Jury returned a true bill; was again subpœned in the case on Tuesday night. I asked Mr. Swoope when he thought the case would be brought up; he said that the case would likely be taken up on Wednesday, and that I would be one of the first witnesses examined. I attended court on Wednesday, and Mr. Swoope asked me to go with him on Wednesday forenoon to the place where the crime was committed; I did so, accompanying Mr. Swoope; think it was in the forenoon; about eleven or between eleven and twelve, after the the several distances had been measured where the man was found lying; Mr. Irwin, Mr. Dressler, and others walked to the corner of Diamond alley and Smithfield street; then said I would not go up to the court just then, but would go to the saloon; Mr. Irwin then said if they needed me they could send some one down after me; we then separated, and I went to the saloon; remained at the saloon almost an hour; left there between twelve and one o'clock, and came up to the courthouse; talked to Mr. Dressler for some time and went out and came back again; Mr. Dressler and Mr. Coyle then told me that Mr. Swoope had been sent for to go to dinner; I then went back to the saloon that was near two o'clock; remained at the saloon until nearly four o'clock; then went to the Union depot and left my valise, and then went to my aunt's in Allegheny city; staid at my aunt's until seven P. M., when the train was to leave; went to train; before leaving I told every one I knew that I was going east; told Chief of Police Irwin I was going; don't remember telling any other officers; Mr. Irwin subpœnaed me; when I was going met Mr. Irwin; told him I thought I would be back on Saturday; did not know whether any day had been fixed to take the case up or not; Mr. Irwin recommended me to stop at the St. Cloud Hotel in Philadelphia; I stopped there while in Philadelphia; while in Philadelphia my aunt was in delicate health, and I was caring for her; on Monday went to Newburg, N. Y.; stayed there two hours and a half; came back to New York on the evening boat; on Tuesday left New York for Philadelphia; remained there until Thursday night; returned to Pittsburgh; received no messages from Pittsburgh on Tuesday morning before I left the St. Cloud; did *not know that the Bender case was on trial*; saw nothing of it in the Philadelphia papers; returned to Pittsburgh on Friday; saw by Pittsburgh papers on my return on Friday that the case had gone to the jury; no one ever told me to come to the city on account of the case; received no money for keeping away from the Bender trial; left *entirely on account of my aunt; no other cause had anything to do with my absence;* did not know when I went away that any day had been fixed for the trial.

Cross Examined:—Was not in court on Thursday when the defendants were arraigned; met Mr. Swoope at the door and went to Bender's; you (to Mr. Swoope) told me the case would be called that day; when we came back from measuring the distance *the case was on trial;* I then went to dinner *and that night went away;* Mr. Irvin told me that if the case was not called on Wednesday it would not be brought up that week; did not see any Pittsburge papers while in Philadelphia; visited Philadelphia on a pleasure trip and for the benefit of my aunt's health.

Mr. Swoope—Where did you go on your arrival in Pittsburgh?

Objected to and objection overruled.

Went to my aunts house; her name is Mrs. Henry Brown; she lives at No. 112 Washington street; was not there all of yesterday; came over to the Ninth ward; remained there a few hours; saw the morning papers first at Mrs. Brown's; saw nothing about my absence being material; knew not this till informed by a friend at the Fourteenth street house; got a clean shirt and returned to my uncles; ate supper there, then went to corner of Penn and Hand streets; met lawyer Murray there; he told me not to make my appearance in the city, as court was not in session, and I would be imprisoned; visited Mr. Ferguson my lawyer; was told I should not call till next week, for the reason that *you* (Mr. Swope) *would be away from the city;* and *I would get off easier*; don't remember meeting Mr. Cupples on Wednesday; think you (Mr. Swoope) were with the party when I said I was going away; told Mr. Coyle I was going away; told the Reinemans in the Opera House saloon that I was going to Philadelphia and that I thought I would go to New York; expected to be back on Saturday last, but did not get back until yesterday (Friday); Mr. Coyle did not tell me that I was a very impcriant witness and that I would be called immediately after the medical testimony; was to have left on the seven o'clock train on Wednesday night but it did not leave until nine o'clock; was not subpœnaed after Tuesday night; was then subpœnaed to attend the trial.

HIS PUBLISHED STATEMENT.

Re-direct—Was in the court on Wednesday; sent for you (Mr. Ferguson) last (Friday) night; I was just sitting down to dinner to day when Mr. J. D. Ramsey called on me and said the court was waiting on me; did not think I was an important witness in the case; what was in the papers was not altogether so, the statement in the *Leader* yesterday, which it is said was the one I gave to Mr. Coyle, was not altogether so.

Mr. Swoope—Do you say the report in the *Leader* was not correct? Did you not relate your story exactly as it appeared in the *Leader* yesterday to Mr. Coyle, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Dressler and myself, which Mr. Coyle took down word for word?

Phillips—There was one part that I did not say—that was about seeing the fatal blow struck.

Here the court asked Phillips to relate what he knew of the murder

Phillips then related the following

STORY OF THE MURDER,

On the night of the murder I was going to my home on Second avenue; stopped at my room door and heard a noise of loud talking at Bender's saloon; looked over and saw two men coming out of the door, one in his shirt-sleves and the other in full dress; went over and saw the man in his shirt-sleves with his hand on the other man's shoulder; there was no appearance of force being used; the man in full-dress pulled to one side and walked down street; the man in his shirt sleeves then turned around to the saloon door and pulled it open and called some one by name inside to "come on;" he then went into the saloon and in a moment afterward the two came out together; I thought the one in his shirt sleeves had something in his hand, he started down Smithfield street after the other man, not running, but pretty fast; they passed from my sight behind a carriage; then heard blows struck like a man getting struck on the body; in about a minute afterward three men came walking back from the place to the saloon; three had gone down and I supposed they were the same ones that passed back; there was a man passed across the street at Diamond alley at the time I was at the latter place, and he must have been near Fourth avenue; I did not see the blow struck; the part relating to that which is in the paper is what I object to.

Examined by Mr. Swoope—The man that first came out of the saloon walked very fast down the street; I said *blows* were struck, not a blow.

Mr. Swoope—Didn't I tell you that you were a very important and material witness?

I don't remember it, sir?

Defense then proposed to show who witness is.

The court—We do not think that necessary.

An argument in relation to the introduction of testimony as to Mr. Phillips' character was here entered into, but the counsel deemed it unnecessary.

WHAT CHIEF IRWIN SAYS ABOUT IT.

John Irwin, sworn—I first subpœnaed Mr. Phillips on Saturday evening at six o'clock before the Monday that the Grand jury met; after reading the subpœna to him he told me he was going to Philadelphia; we then spoke of the Philadelphia Convention and the boat race; told Mr. Phillips I would like to go to Philadelphia myself if the Stack case was not taken up; spoke of the St. Cloud Hotel as being kept by Mr. Mullen in Philadelphia; Mr. Phillips promised then to be before the Grand jury on Monday; saw him on Monday again, he told me that he had made arrangements to go with his aunt; told him he must not go away; that if he did the Court would send for him with an attachment; saw him after he told me he had been before the Grand Jury; in the meantime saw Mr. Coyle and told him I would like to get another subpœna for Phillips, I got it and subpœnaed him for Wednesday morning; Mr. Coyle put Mr. Phillips' name on the subpœna; saw Mr. Phillips on Wednesday morning in company with Mr. Swoope, Mr. Dressler, Mr. Coyle and others; we measured the distance together, and then all came up to the corner of Diamond alley and Smithfield street, when Mr. Phillips said he wanted to get down to the Opera house saloon; told him to do so, and that if the case was called up I would send for him; that was the last I saw of Phillips until to-day, did not know that Phillips was out of the city until after the jury had been sworn in the case.

Cross examined—It was on Saturday and also on Monday that we had the conversation about the hotel; he said he would stop at the St. Cloud, when his name was called as a witness; I went to the Opera House saloon for him; there learned that he had gone east from Mr. Reineman; I telegraphed to New York for Phillips, as I heard that he had gone there; telegraphed to Mr. Knowland to hunt him up, never got any reply; Mr. Coyle telegraphed also; never thought that Mr. Phillips would do away.

To Mr. Swoope—Did not know that Phillips had left the city until after the jury was empanelled; did not hear Mr. Phillips say in your (Mr. Swoope's) presence that he was going to leave the city; heard you (Mr. Swoope) say that the Stack case would be taken up after the case on trial at the time was disposed of; this was in the presence of Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Swoope then stated to the court that he had no knowledge of the absence of Mr. Phillips until after the jury had been sworn. I then informed the court that I.

WOULD NOT HAVE GONE ON WITH THE CASE

had I known of the fact. He assisted in marking the distances on Smithfield street; I remember particularly of speaking to him about the materiality of his testimony; spoke also of the question being raised that he was too far off to see what occurred; told him I would be able to verify his statement; he said nothing in my presence that gave me the slighest knowledge of his intention to go away; he exhibited to me more than usual willingness to assist the Commonwealth by every means in his power; in the view I entertained of the importance of his testimony I would not have entered *nolle pros* in the case of Kocher had he been present.

WHEN THE KOCHER BUSINESS WAS DECIDED ON.

To Mr Ferguson—It had not been determined to *nolle pros.* until we found Phillips was missing; I do most positively say that no human being knew that a *nolle pros.* was to be entered until I went behind that desk and wrote that motion. I stated to the Kocher party that if he (Kocher) would make a full statement to me of all he knew I would not use it against him. This is the whole story. I never would have gone into the trial had I known that Mr. Phillips was absent.

WHY GOLDEN WAS NOT ALLOWED TO TESTIFY.

The *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Kocher as soon as it was discovered that Phillips was absent; it was not determined to call Kocher as a witness until after the rest of the evidence for the Commonwealth was in and before the witnesses, Hunter, Mulherren and Woodward were discovered; Kocher was called in preference to Golden, because we have some eleven witnesses implicating Golden, and proof of nine different stories made by him, and because diligent inquiry had demonstrated that his character for veracity could be successfully impeached.

This finished the testimony, when Mr. Ferguson addressed the court on behalf of Mr. Phillips, and was followed by Mr. Swoope.

The judges, after a short consultation among themselves, stated that they looked upon this matter as one of very great importance; Mr. Phillips would undoubtedly have been a very important witness in this case, and had no right to disobey the summons of Court; there was too much of this going on now and it must be stopped; in view of the importance of the case the Court would adjourn the matter until next Saturday, and would hold Phillips in $2,000 bail for his appearance then.

Mr. Phillips was taken in charge by the tipstaves, but subsequently the requisite bail was entered for him by Mr. Ferguson, his counsel, and Mr. James Dougherty, and he was released.

The heavy bail required is taken by the counsel to indicate that a heavy fine will be imposed upon Phillips. The law does not punish the offense by imprisonment, but leaves the amount of the fine at the discretion of the court. In case of the non payment of the fine the defendant is then imprisoned.

The public feeling is strong and unmistakable that the whole thing was a solemn—not to say a suspicious—farce.

A Wisconsin Democrat on the Situation

While the subjoined communication does not agree with our views, we can, nevertheless afford to give it publication. It appears to us that too much attention is paid just now to localities that are hopelessly against the Democracy and that other States, of which Pennsylvania is the most important and which it is generally conceded must go wgainst Grant, if he is to be defeated, are not given proper attention. For instance, Greeley may be very strong in some States that it would be impossible to carry against Grant. He may be and is no doubt very strong in Kentucky; but that State can be carried by any man the Baltimore Convention names. It is to the doubtful states that we must now look to the most. But to the communication:

To the Editor of The Post:

As a member of the Democratic party who has ever been bound by its usages and adhered to its principles, I desire to say a few words touching the feelings of the Wisconsin Democracy.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the nomination of Mr. Greeley, at Cincinnati was a great surprise to the National Democratic party. This surprise has, in many instances, manifested in feelings of indignation and even ridicule,—although the great majority of the party took a philosophical view of the situation and wisely concluded that as the Cincinnati Convention was purely a Republican Convention, there was no occasion for any Democrat to indulge in feelings of anger or disgust.

Had not several of our prominent Democratic journals, devoted so much time and labor in preparing the Democratic mind for the *passive* policy, this feeling of indignation would have found no lodgement among the Democratic masses. But so assiduously had these friends devoted themselves to the task of impressing the minds of the Democracy with the overshadowing necessity of making no nomination, if permitting the anti Grant element in the Republican party to make such nominations as would draw the largest possible vote from the Grant party, which by combining with the Democracy might overthrow American imperialism, that conviction was at length forced upon our party that the policy of non-action must be observed until the anti-Grant element had organized for the conflict.

In this state of the case it is easy to understand why a portion of the Democracy were bitterly disappointed in the results of the Cincinnati Convention. They had cause to look upon that convention as virtually their own, and felt, as it were, a moral obligation, which is oft times higher than party fealty, to support the platform and nominees thus put forward.

In full compliance with the above condition of political affairs, and guided by, what seemed to them, convictions of patriotic duty, tens of thousands of the very best element to be found in the Democratic party, have unhesitatingly embraced the Liberal cause and are earnestly enlisted for the campaign shouting for Greeley and Brown. This element cannot be restored to the Democracy by the nomination of a straight ticket at Baltimore. It has gone too far to recede. It is absolutely lost to the Democracy for this campaign, if called upon to vote a separate ticket.

It may be urged that too much haste and undue zeal have characterized this element in thus attaching itself to Cincinnati before Baltimore had spoken. This may be true, but the fact of the defection exists nevertheless. The truth is, the nomination of Horace Greeley, like a two-edged sword, has cut both ways. While it has decimated the ranks of the Republicans on the one hand, it has thinned the ranks of the Democracy on the other. We are called upon to confront the fact that the Democracy is divided on this question with a large majority either committed to, or incined toward, Cincinnati.

What, then, in this contigency, should be done? Shall we insist on a straight Democratic nomination at Baltimore? Shall the hopes of the great majority of the Democracy be disappointed by appeals to the prejudices of the past? In my view, the over-shadowing question of the campaign will be: Shall constitutional government and civil liberty be preserved to the American people; or, shall an irresponsible military despotism, controlled by as desperate a set of men as ever oppressed an unwilling people, be permitted a renewal of its lease of power.

Horace Greeley is the very embodiment of peace and good will. Honesty and economy would be the essential elements of his administration. We know what Grant is. Senator Sumner has indicted, tried, and convicted him at the bar of public opinion, declaring that he ought, long since, to have been impeached.

In the present aspect of affairs, there seems to be but one course for the Democracy to pursue. The law of *self-preservation* demands that the National Democracy shall make no nomination against Mr. Greeley at Baltimore. It would be madness to place a Democratic ticket in the field. In short, we greatly doubt whether any statesman of prominence who enjoy the confidence of the Democracy could be induced to accept a nomination knowing that certain defeat would await him.

To the oft-repeated assertion that the adoption of Mr. Greeley would destroy the Democratic party, I reply that our history is full of instances where parties have risen in their might and by what is termed in politics "a bolt," have broken up "rings" and strengthened themselves for future operations. The Democracy of New York, only last fall, bolted Tammany, and by breaking up that corrupt ring defeated itself for the time being, only to receive renewed strength from the people whose cause it had vindicated. But in the present instance we are not required to go as far as that. We are not asked to bolt from or disband our party, but simply in this emergency, and for this occasion only, are we called upon to forego our usual custom of making a nomination, that, by combining with the honest masses of the Republican party we may succeed in breaking up this most formidable ring of unscrupulous and atrociously wicked politicians that ever disgraced a country by their presence.

The feeling of the Wisconsin Democracy is decidedly in favor of ratifying the action of the Cincinnati Convention at Baltimore; and the culmination of this feeling will take place at the Democratic State Convention, which meets on the 13th inst., when a delegation for Baltimore will be selected with especial reference to the ratification of the Cincinnati ticket and platform.

The current in the direction of Cincinnati is too strong to be resisted in this State. Let Baltimore ratify the action of that Convention, and the State of Wisconsin, which gave *twenty-four* thousand majority for Grant in 1868, will repudiate him by *twenty thousand* majority in 1872.

This is our view of the question. There is but one road open to the Democracy and that leads directly to Cincinnati. The thinking and honest masses will be heard in this contest; and we venture the opinion that the year 1872 will be the poorest year for politicians and old "file leaders" that has ever been witnessed in the history of American politics.

M. H. B.

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1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
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1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	38 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	38 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	340	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

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In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, Trustee for the heirs of Thos. Stewart, late of Findlay Township, said county, deceased, will offer the real estate of which decedent died seized, situate on the waters of Potato Garden Run, in said township of Findlay, containing 104 Acres, at Public sale, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, next. The farm is well watered, has various kinds of fruit, a large Two-story BRICK HOUSE, a large frame Barn and double Frame Stable, and other necessary out-buildings. The soil is of excellent quality, with plenty of timber and coal. It is situated two miles south of Clinton and six or seven miles north of the Pan Handle Railroad. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Possession given on the first day of September, 1872. Terms made known on the day of sale.

jun13tw JESSE SCOTT, Trustee.

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Linens, Books, Circulars, &c., with Indelible or Printer's Ink. Complete in box with Ink and Directions; Name, $1 25; Name and Address $1 50. Agents wanted. Send for circulars to

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Font of Old English or Scrip Type for $1 50

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The farm is all under good fence and has water in every field. The Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad—now being made—runs through Wellsburgh. It is a first class farm, and in a very desirable location. Terms Reasonable. Appty to the subscriber on the premises.

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It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

One Bottle of Rosadalis

Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the medical profession we guarantee a fluid extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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L. D. SINE'S

38th Semi-Annual

Gift Enterprise,

To be Drawn Thursday, July 4, 1872.

One Grand Capital Prize of

$10,000 IN GOLD

One Prize $5,000 in Silver

Five Prizes of $1,000, Five Prizes of $500, Ten Prizes $100, each in GREENBACKS

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,5000 each. Two Horses and Buggies, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600 each. Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gents' Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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$30,000 Worth of Property

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300 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS

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Tickets, - - $1.00.

At conclusion of the Concert, the Manager will distribute 300 Building Lots to the Ticket Holders in the usual manner, but Honestly and Impartially.

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CLUB PREMIUMS.—To the getter up of a club of thirty, a handsome Silver Watch will be given. To the getter up of a club of twenty, Five Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of ten, Two Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of six, One Ticket will be given.

The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, have permitted us to refer to them; they will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics, Savings Bank; Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; R. Munson Purcell, Editor and Publisher of the Weekly Mirror, Allegheny City, Pa.; Colonel Samuel Kligore, County Treasurer. As to the title to said property, refer to H. S. Floyd, Attorney at Law, 89 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

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POLITICAL.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS

Missouri and Wisconsin Declare in Favor of Greeley's Endorsement at Baltimore—Action of Illinois Democratic Editors—Address of Illinois Liberals—Wilson's Letter of Acceptance.

Missouri Democracy in Council.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to Baltimore and select a State Central Committee met at Jefferson City yesterday. The Convention was called to order by D. H. Armstrong, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who delivered an address congratulating the Democracy on again meeting at the State Capitol after twelve eventful years. He referred to the fact that the State Central Committee and Legislative caucus had recommended the Democrats of the country to abstain from making Presidential nominations in 1872. Whether this was wise or unwise, this policy has been generally acquiesced in by the leading members of the party, and approved by the people. He referred to the executive interference of President Grant in the affairs of this State in 1870, and the manner in which it was met by Governor Brown, and how readily the Missouri Democracy rushed to his standard and sustained him by a majority unprecedented in the history of the State. It was the first ripple on our dead sea of political degradation, which has been witnessed for five years, and it has engaged and extended until now every section of this broad land has felt the groundswell and throbbing, which aroused the Missourians of all parties in 1870. He closed by expressing the hope that the Convention would recommend the application of the Missouri policy to national affairs.

The address was received with hearty applause.

Judge W. H. Newland was appointed temporary chairman and D. A. Sutton, Secretary.

Despatches announcing the action of the Kansas and Iowa Democracy and the result in Indiana were read and received with enthusiastic applause.

The statement that the Terre Haute delegates had refused to name Voorhees as a delegate to Baltimore was received with uproarious cheers.

All but eight counties of the State were represented.

The usual committees were then appointed and the Committee adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Hon. Wm. A. Hall was elected permanent chairman, with a vice from each Congressional district. Mr. Hall made a brief speech, in which he commented on the "peace" administration of Grant, and the devastation of Georgia and the South under this administration. He said it was only equalled by the desolation in the valley of Virginia under Sheridan, and asked the question if the Democratic party can by usual course of action correct these wrongs and wrongs against the South? If it cannot, can we and are we willing to assist others in doing so? [Applause and cries of "yes."]

Gentlemen, the Democratic party of Missouri have answered that they will, and the Liberal Republicans have presented the names of men for President and Vice President, whose history is objectionable and obnoxious to us. Can we trust them? Greeley has been a heated partisan, but he is a true man. Gov. Brown has never violated faith with the Democratic party and could be relied upon. He felt that patriotic duty to the country dictated their endorsement.

The speech was received with great applause.

B. Y. Vest, of Sedalia; Wm. Hyde, of the Missouri *Republican*; and Jas. O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, were elected delegates at large to Baltimore with a full delegation from the Congressional districts.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a preamble setting forth that by the patriotism and justice of the Liberal Republicans, aided by the Democrats, Missouri had been redeemed from the tyranny and oppression of the Radical minority, and stating that the Riberals stand ready to do the same thing for the country at large. They have already placed a ticket in the field to the support of which the Liberal Republicans and the Democratic party are already committed, and further stating that it would not only be unwise, but would be trifling with the dearest interests of the people, should the Democracy place a ticket in the field and thus ensure the re-election of Grant, the continued oppression and plunder of the people and the destruction of liberty and Constitutional government throughout the land; therefore

Resolved, That the delegates appointed to this Convention to be held in July, at Baltimore, are instructed to vote as a unit against the nomination of any candidate for President and Vice President at the approaching election.

The resolution was adopted with round after round of applause.

Speeches were made by several gentlemen after which the Convention adjourned.

A meeting was held last night at which patriotic speeches were made and much enthusiasm manifested.

Address of the Illinois Liberal State Central Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 13.—The Liberal Republican State Central Committee have issued an address to the people of the State in which they say that every day is adding new strength to the Liberal movement and that the time is ripe for a thorough organization adapted to the needs of the present, and that from every portion of the State comes assurances that a large majority of the old Republican party are ready and open in their endorsement of the Cincinnati platform and candidates. They therefore, call upon the Liberal Republicans of the State to organize in the counties, and in every township, and at once make arrangements to be properly represented in the Liberal Republican State Convention, on the 26th inst., and also to come as private citizens to make the convention also a mass meeting. The address is closing promises speeches from Gov. Trumbull and Schurz, and from Brown, of Missouri.

Meeting of Democratic Editors.

PEORIA, Ill., June 13.—Some twenty-thirty Democratic editors of this State held a Convention in this city, and unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we as the Democratic editors of the State of Illinois, repose full confidence in the cardinal principles of the National Democratic party; that on them depends the restoration of the administration of our government, and the continuance of American liberty; that now above all times its organization should be maintained entire, nationally and locally; that we have full faith in its incorruptibility as an organization; that its course in this important juncture of American politics should be guarded by honesty, patriotism and wisdom. We therefore judge ourselves and the respective papers which we may control to support the action of the Baltimore Convention, and use our utmost efforts to carry the party unitedly for its nominee.

Resolved, Further, that in the opinion of this Convention the nomination of a third ticket at Baltimore will not subserve the interests or the Democratic party, and should the Cincinnati nomination be endorsed at Baltimore, we pledge them our earnest support.

Don't Take Much Stock in Greley.

WORCESTER, MASS., June 12.—The Democratic Convention for the Ninth Congressional District to choose delegates to the Baltimore Convention was held in this city yesterday. W. A. Williams, of Worcester, and Jeremih Gatchell, of Blackstone, were elected delegates. The Convention refused to entertain a motion to instruct the delegates to vote for Greeley.

Louisville for Greeley.

LOISVILLE, June 15.—The Democratic Convention for the city and county today appointed delegates to the State Convention and instructed them to vote for delegates to the Baltimore Convention who favor the endorsement of Greeley and Brown.

Conclave of the Radicals of Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., June 13.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, Joseph W. Porter, presiding.

Sidney Perham was renominated by acclammation for Governor, and Samuel E. Spring and Alexander Campbell for Electors at Large.

The resolutions adopted reaffirm the declaration of principles of the National Convention at Philadelphia, cordially endorse the nomination of Grant and Wilson, and promise them the electoral vote of the State by a greater majority than in 1868. They express thanks to the people of the State, to Congress for legislation tending to promote ship-building and the revival of commerce, reaffirm faith in the poinciple of prohibition, and close by complimenting Gov. Perham.

The convention closed with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

In Favor of Greeley.

The Democrats of the Fifth Massachusetts district in convention at Salem today elected Chas. P. Thompson, of Gloucester and C. O. Morse, of Newburyport, delegates to Baltimore. The feeling of the Convention appeared in favor of the Cincinnati ticket, but no instructions were given the delegates.

The Hero of the House Military Committee Renominated.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 13.—The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District was held at Danville, Ind., and nominated Hon. John Coburn, present member of Congress, by acclamation.

Warmoth Still Opposed to Grant.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—The Pinchback Republican Convention, which recently assembled here and adjoured to reassemble at Baton Rouge on June 9, having passed resolutions declaring for Governor Warmoth, he writes a letter declining the nomination at Baton Rouge Convention. This action is taken because of the proposed fusion of the two wings of the Republican party for the support of Gen. Grant which the Governor opposes. He still declares his allegiance to the Cincinnati nominees.

Henry Wilson's Letter Accepting the Vice Presidential Nomination.

The following is Senator Wilson's letter accepting the Philadelphia nomination:

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1872.

To Honorable Thomas Settle and others, President and Vice Presidents of the National Republican Convention, held at Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN:—Your note of the 10th instant, conveying to me the action of the Convention in placing my name in nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States, is before me. I need not give you the assurance of my grateful appreciation of the high honor conferred on me by this action of the fifth National Convention of the Republican party. Sixteen years ago, in the same city, was held the first meeting of the men who, amid the darkness and doubts of that hour, and the slaveholding ascendancy and oppression, had assembled in national Convention to confer with each other on the exigencies to which that fearful domination had brought their country. After a full conference the highest point of resolve they could reach, the most they dared to recommend, was the avowed purpose to prohibit the extension of slavery in the territories. Last week the same party met by its Representatives from thirty-seven States and ten territories at the same great centre of wealth, intelligence and power to review the past, take note of the present and indicate its time of action for the future. As typical facts, headlands of the nation's recent history, there sat on the platform, taking a prominent and honorable part in its proceedings, admitted on terms of perfect equality to the leading hotels of the city, not only the colored representatives of the race, which were ten years before in abject slavery, but one of the oldest and most prominent of the once despised abolitionists, to whom was accorded as to no other, the warmest demonstrations of popular regard and esteem—an ovation; not to him alone, but to the cause he had so ably and alone, significant of the victories already achieved, the progress already made, and the great distance which the nation had travelled between the years 1856 and 1872, but grand as has been its record, the Republican party rests not on its past alone. It looks to the future and grapples with its problems of duty and danger. It proposes as the objects of its immediate accomplishment, complete liberty and exact equality for all, the enforcement of the recent amendments to the National Constitution, reform in the civil service, the national domain to be set apart for homes to the people, the adjustment of duties on imports so as to secure remunerative wages to labor, the extension of bounties to all soldiers and sailors who in the line of duty have become disabled, continual and careful encouragement and protection, voluntary immigration and the guarding with zealous care the rights of adopted citizens, the abolition of the franking privilege, and the speedy reduction of the rates of postage, the reduction of the national debt and the rates of interest, and the resumption of specie payment, the encouragement of American commerce and of ship building, the suppression of violence and the protection of the ballot box. It has also placed on record the opinion and purposes of the party in favor of amnesty, against all forms of repudiation and endorsed the humane and peaceful policy of the administration in regard to the Indians, but while clearly defining and distinctly announcing the policy of the Republican party on these questions of practical legislation and administration the Convention did not ignore the great serial problems which are pressing their claims for solution, and which demand the most careful, steady and wise consideration. Foremost stands the labor question. Concerning the relations of capital and labor the Republican party accepts the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital and labor, the creation of capital, the largest opportunities, and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization. No woman too and her new demand, it extends its grateful recognition and proffers its most respectful inquiry. It recognizes her noble devotion to the country and freedom, welcomes her admission to wider fields of usefulness, and commends her demands for additional rights to the calm and careful consideration of the nation. To guard well what has already been secured, to work out faithfully and wisely what is now in hand, and to consider the questions which are looming up to view but a little way before us, the Republican party is to-day what it was in the gloomy years of slavery, rebellion and reconstruction, a national necessity. It appeals, therefore, for support to the patriotic and liberty-loving, to the just and humane, to all who would dignify labor, to all who would educate, elevate and lighten the burdens of the sons and daughters of toil. With its great record, work is still to be done. Under the great soldier whose historic renown and whose successful administration for the last three years begot such popular confidence, then the Republican party may confidently, in the language of the Convention you represent, start on a new march to victory.

Having accepted, thirty-six years ago, the distinguishing doctrines of the Republican party of to-day, having labored during the years of that period for their advancement, subordinated all other issues, acting in and co-operating with political organizations with whose leading doctrines I sometimes had neither sympathy nor belief; having labored incessantly for many years to found and build up the Republican party and having during its existence taken an humble part in its groundwork, gratefully accept the nomination thus tendered, and shall endeavor, if it shall be ratified by the people, faithfully to perform the duties it imposes.

Respectfully, Yours,

[Signed,] HENRY WILSON.

The Wisconsin Delegates to Baltimore Instructed for Greeley.

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—The Democratic State Convention to-day elected the following delegates to Baltimore at large: Hon. Jas. R. Doolittle, Ed. S. Bragg, Gabe Bauck and John W. Corry; with a full Congressional district representative. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit, and work for the endorsement of the Cincinnati platform and nominees.

The Democracy of Center County, Pa., Opposed to Greeley.

(Special to THE POST.)

BELLEFONTE, June 14, 1872.

The Democratic County Convention met to-day and passed resolutions earnestly protesting against the endorsement of Greeley at the Baltimore Convention, and requesting the delegates from the Eighteenth district to vote and work for the nomination of a straightout Democrat. There was but one dissenting vote. B.

Grant on Greeley.

NEW YORK, June 14.—In reply to an interviewer, President Grant said he thought it an even chance whether the Baltimore Convention will nominate Greeley, but hoped that it will in order that the fight may be an open one between the two.

A Gross Misstatement Concerning Hon D. W. Voorhees.

TERRE HAUTE, June 14.—As an act of justice to Mr. Voorhees, his friends request the publication of the following, which will appear in the Terre Haute *Journal* to-morrow morning:

A mean lie, one of the meanest lies yet started by the "crazy Greeleyites," was the telegraph dispatch, which they caused of be sent all over the country from Indianapolis, last Wednesday, stating that the Hon. D. W. Voorhees was defeated as a candidate to the Baltimore Convention by his district. That report was utterly and cruelly false. When Mr. Voorhees reached Indianapolis on Tuesday evening, he was immediately called upon by friends from every county in the Sixth Congressional district, and was urged to go as a delegate to the Baltimore Convention from the district. Mr. Voorhees promptly and imperatively declined the use of his name in that connection, and of those facts there is abundant proofs to show that the district did not mean to repudiate his course. He was next morning unanimously agreed upon by the district as delegate from the State at large. This was done without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Voorhees, and as we understood for the purpose of preventing the action of the district on the evening before from being misunderstood or misrepresented as it has been. As to Mr. Voorhees' position in this district we know that he can have the race for Congress by unanimous consent, and we further know that the strongest Greeleyites in the district have approached him urging his acceptance of the nomination as the only hope of carrying the district against the Grant party and thereby saving the Congressmen, the State ticket and the Legislature.

Senator Schurz on the Coming Anti Grant Meeting in New York.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The *Republican* tomorrow will contain the following, using the exact language suggested by Mr. Schurz in reference to the proposed New York consultation:

A meeting of gentlemen, opposed to the re-election of Grant, which according to a dispatch published yestesday, will be held in New York on the 20th of this month, is to be composed of gentlemen representing all the different shades of opposition and not as has been suggested in fome quarters of men unfavorably to Mr. Greeley as a candidate for the Presideney. It is the purpose to unite all the elements of opposition for common action. The list of signers of the invitation, as given in the dispatch, can hardly have been complete, as we have been informed on reliable authority that the use of the name of Senator Schurz was obtained only upon the understanding that the invitation should be signed also by some other gentlemen known to be friendly to Mr. Greeley and distinctly representing the Cincinnati nominees, and should be addressed to prominent men known to be of the same way of thinking.

Schurz on Greeley.

The *Republican* further states the assumption, which has gone out from the East, that because Mr. Schurz is disappointed at the result of the Cincinnati nomination he will not support Mr. Greeley, is very far from being true. We have no doubt whatever that the Senator, should not an opportunity be embraced before, will in his own emphatic manner establish the truth of this statement at the meeting in New York on the twentieth. The Senator regards it as now certain that the only candidates for President before the people next November will be Greeley and Grant.

Opposed to Greeley.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Jefferson Democratic General Committee of Brooklyn passed resolutions favoring a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore.

State Temperance Convention—Platform and Nominations.

ALTOONA PA., June 14.—The State Temperance Convention met here to-day, and adopted a platform.

The first resolution approves of the action of the Convention of the ninth of August, 1871.

The second affirms the proceedings of the National Prohibition party at Columbus, O., February 22d, 1872.

The third declares that the traffic in liquor as a beverage is injurious to the best interests of society, and demands its suppression by law.

The fourth declares against the great danger arrising from the competition of the ruling party for the liquor vote.

The fifth pledges the adoption of political measures, but not at the sacrifice of moral means.

The sixth invites all citizens to join in the effort to rescue the State from the dominion of intemperance.

The remaining resolutions recognize the duty of protecting American industry, justice to women as voters, and the equality of labor with capital, and express continued reliance on the blessing of Almighty God.

The following nominations were made:

For Governor—S. B. Chase, of Susquehanna country.

Supreme Judge—Joseph Henderson, of Washington county.

Auditor General—Barr Spangler, of Lancaster county.

Congressmen at large—Col. Geo. G. McFarland, A. J. Clark and B. Rush Bradford.

FOREIGN.

ALABAMA ARBITRATION.

The Long Expected Meeting on Saturday Lasts Only an Hour—England Formally "Demands" Adjournment Until the Question of the United States Claims for Indirect Damages Are Settled by Negotiation—The Meeting Prorogued Till Monday.

GENEVA, June 15.—The Tribunal for the Arbitration of the Alabama Claims met at noon to-day at the Hotel De Ville, all the members being present, as follows:

Count Sclopis, representing the King of Italy, President of the Court; Charles Francis Adams, arbitrator on the part of the United States; Alexander Cockburn, representing Great Britain; Jacob Stoempfli, representing the Swiss government; Baron D'Itajuba, representative of the Emperor of Brazil.

Summaries of the proofs and arguments in support of the case of the United States and England were transmitted to the Arbitrators by the respective agents of the two countries, Lord Tenterden and J. C. Bancroft Davis.

The Court of Arbitration soon after adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

Further than is above stated the proceedings of the Tribunal are kept absolutely secret.

It is rumored that the Americans oppose a long adjournment and demand an immediate decision.

LONDON, June 16.—Special dispatches from Geneva to the London journals say that the sitting of the Board yesterday lasted only an hour. Lord Tenterden presented the formal demand of Great Britain for adjournment until the question of indirect claims were settled with the United States. The American agent replied that he had received no instructions from his Government. The Board will discuss probably on Monday the proposal for an adjournment.

Some report that the Americans will concede the point and that England will make no further concessions.

The American Commissioner, agent and Counsel have engaged apartments in Geneva for the season.

The Representatives of England dined together yesterday and made an excursion on the lake to-day.

The English Case not Ready.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A Geneva special says that the English argument was not presented on Saturday. The English agent stated that he could not go on without a further conference with London. A messenger accordingly left for London on Saturday afternoon and will reach there on Sunday night. The answer is expected by telegraph from Granville on Monday morning.

Why England Objects to Vindictive Damages.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A letter from Earl Granville to Sir Edward Thornton, dated in May, claims that he has been able to show upon the testimony of Reverdy Johnson, corrobated by extracts cited by Secretary Fish, that for the first seven years of the discussion up to 1869 none but direct claims, were known as the Alabama Claims and that the indirect losses were mentioned by the American High Commissioners, not as claims, but as grievances and were mentioned only to be withdrawn from the discussion.

The English mail brings copies of the appendix to the case to be presented on the part of the British Government giving reports of the Committees appointed by the Board of Trade and admiralty to examine the lists of claims contained in column V. and Y. of the appendix to the case of the United States. The principles on which their reports are founded are contained in or are deducible from the following assumptions or propositions:

First, That on the one hand there exists no ground for awarding vindictive damages.

Secondly, That on the other hand when once the liability to compensation for a given loss is established, such compensation is to be estimated in accordance with the well recognized principle of restitution *in integrum*, subject, however, to these considerations, as to damages, not being of a too remote contingent of a speculative character, which, being common to the jurisprudence of all civilized nations, are adopted by international law and therefore seem to these committees properly applicable to the present position.

(Special to the N. Y. World.)

Before the meeting of the Arbitrators at Geneva yesterday, the Americans received important dispatches from Washington.

They will absolutely refuse to request the adjournment of arbitration.

It is believed that England's difficulties in regard to arbitration are insurmountable.

The Americans are confident that the Tribunal will not accede to the English declaration of abeyance.

TRADE TROUBLES.

Serious Riot in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, June 16.—At six o'clock last evening Mattherson and Wincher's sugar refiners in Jersey City, struck for an advance of wages, demanding $2 50 instead of $1 75 a day. The proprietors anticipated trouble and a dispatch was sent to police headquarters. Chief McWilliams and a squad of thirty men started for the place of meeting. When they arrived the ringleaders of the mob were endeavoring to incite the crowd to take summary measures and tear the office down. With some trouble the mob was forced into Bergen street, when in front of a liquor store they made a stand refusing to move further. The police were ordered to charge, but the mob withstood the shock, and for several minutes appeared to have the best of it. The police then drew their revolvers and the cry arose that they intended to fire, whereon the crowd broke and took refuge in the houses on the street and in a steel factory. After the street was cleared several of the mob were found disabled having been struck down by the policemen's batons. Officer Eaton was knocked down by a blow in the head from a bung-starter, which it is feared will result in death by concussion of the brain. For half an hour after the rally the men assembled in crowds on the street corners, but they gradually dispersed and shortly before eight o'clock the police were withdrawn. Johnson, one of the disabled rioters, is believed to be the man who struck officer Eaton.

Counseling Moderation.

NEW YORK, June 15.—John Fehrenbalch, of Cleavland, Ohio, President of the International Association of Machinists and Blacksmiths this morning addressed his craftsmen in the Germania Assembly Rooms. He counseled moderation and abstinence from liquors. If the authorities established a system of organized terrorsm the workingmen would not be responsible. The men are not in favor of Paris Commune being repeated in this city.

Threats.

A number threatening strikers continue their demonstrations at Steinway,s factory, and in some caes foacing men that are at work to join thier ranks. A large force of police is present.

This morning a large number of strikes made threatening demonstrations in the vicinity of the Steinwy and other piano manufactories. A force of police charged on the strikers and dispersed them before an outbrhak occured.

Responsible Police.

A deputation for the Iron and Metal Workers' League waited on Police Commissioner Smith to-day and asked if the police had orders to club inoffensive citizens. The Commissioner replied that in the present time the police had great responsibility on them in protecting those persons menaced by the strikers and that complaints should be made in the form of a charge.

The Piano Makers.

At the piano makers' meeting to-day Commissioners were appointed to go to Philadelphia, and Boston, to persuade the men there to go on a strike.

A despatch was received from New Haven that all the piano makers there struck yesterday.

Trouble at Steinway's.

Five hundred and forty men resumed work at Steinway's factory. The strikers, who had gathered in the neighborhood, had to be quieted, and the police chased them off with clubs. The police Superintendent was on the ground ordering the force not to aim for men's heads. One of the rioters had his shoulder blade shattered and broken badly. At a meeting in the morning this conduct of the police was utterly denounced. Commissioners were appointed to wait on the Mayor to take other action to have these wrongs redressed.

Meeting of the Trades.

Most of the trades organizations held their meetings to-day, and were in some instances harangued by excited speakers. At present about four hundred and fifty blacksmiths and wheelwrights are on a strike, but five thousand will strike on Monday. Only ten bosses have acceded to the demand of the men thus far. At the latest advices from the beleaguered district all was quiet, but there are rumors of an out break to-night.

Projected Strikes.

The bakers are thoroughly organizing preparatory to a strike for twelve hours instead of sixteen.

The turners have formed a protective league and arranged a scale of prices for work. They notify their employers that if this scale is not adopted by Wednesday next they will strike.

A number of pump makers and moulders struck in Brooklyn yesterday.

The metal and slate roofers there will strike to-morrow.

Nearly all the iron works men in Brooklyn are on a strike.

THE WEST INDIES.

Affairs in Cuba and Hayti.

HAVANA, June 15.—A despatch from Sagua La Grande announces that the steamer Columbia arrived there out of coal and otherwise in distress. The crew consisted of thirty men. An examination of her papers was made and found correct. She was not allowed to communicate with the shore until her status was clearly defined.

The American journals received contain an account of the hanging by the legs of insurgents. Nothing is known in Havana of any such executions, and the story is not believed. It is reported that several insurgents, detected in an attempt to surrender to the Spaniards, were hanged by Baez.

The "Edgar Stewart" and "Virginius."

The *Diario* publishes two statements relative to the steamer "Edgar Stewart," one of which is that the steamer arrived at Aspiwall without being able to disembark her cargo or fillibusters. The *Diario* says that the commander of the iron clad "Arapiles" is discussing the "Virginius" question with the Venezuelan government. It is expected that the matter will be amicably settled.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Examination of Classes—Sailing of School Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which commenced on the fifth inst., closed on Saturday. Sixty candidates were examined, but the report of the Board as to how many were qualified for admission has not been yet received at the Navy Yard.

The practice ship Constellation, with the third and fourth classes from the Naval Academy has sailed from Annapolis for a summer cruise along the coast. The second class has been granted leave of absence, and the graduating class will be ordered to sea on various vessels of the Navy.

Text of the Force Bill.

The following is the text of the supplemental enforcement amendment to the miscellaneous appropriation bill, as finally agreed to by the second conference committee of Congress Monday afternoon, and passed by both houses. It is so far modified from the original as to provide only for federal supervisors to be present at the election, to witness the voting and the counting of the ballots. The supervisors have no power of arrest and no right to challenge voters:

That whenever in any county or parish in any Congressional district there shall be ten citizens thereof of good standing who, prior to any registration of voters for an election for Representative in Congress, or prior to any election at which a Representative in Congress is to be voted for, shall make known in writing to the judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein such county or parish is situate their desire to have said registration or election both guarded and scrutinized, it shall be the duty of the said judge of the circuit court, within not less than ten days prior to said registration or election, as the case may be, to open the said court at the most convenient point in said district; and said court, when so opened by said judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission, from day to day and from time to time, and under the hand of the said judge and under the seal of said court for such election district or voting precinct in said Congress district, as shall in the manner herein prescribed, have been applied for, and to revoke, change or renew said appointment from time to time, two citizens, residents of said election district or voting precinct in said county or parish, who shall be of different political parties, and able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known and designated as supervisors of election.

And the said court, when opened by the said judge as required herein, shall therefrom and thereafter, and up to and including the day following the day of the election, be always open for the transaction of business under this act; and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred shall be exercised, as well in vacation as in term time, and a judge sitting at chambers shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority, as when sitting in the court. Provided that no compensation shall be allowed to the supervisors herein authorized to be appointed, except those appointed in cities or towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants, and no person shall be appointed under this act as supervisor of election who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the county, parish, election district or voting precinct for which he is appointed; and no person shall be appointed deputy marshall under the act of which this is amendatory who is not a qualified voter at the time of his appointment in the county, parish, district or precinct in which his duties are to be performed.

And section 13 of the act of which this is an amendment shall be construed to authorize and require the Circuit Courts of the United States, in said section mentioned, to name and appoint, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, the commissioners provided for in said section, in all cases in which such appointments have not already been made in conformity therewith. And the third section of the act to which this is an amendment shall be taken and construed to authorize each of the judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States to designate one or more of the judges of the District Courts within his circuit to discharge the duties arising under this act or the act to which this is an amendment.

And the words "any person," in section 4 of the act of May 31, 1870, shall be held to include any officer or other person having powers or duties of an official character under this act or the act to which this is an amendment. Provided that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to authorize the appointment of any Marshals or deputy Marshals in addition to those heretofore authorized by law; and provided, further, that the supervisors herein provided for shall have no power or authority to make arrests, or to perform any other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the elections, to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the vote and making of the return thereof.

And so much of said sum herein appropriated as may be necessary for said supplementa; and amendatory provisions is hereby appropriated for and after the passage of this act.

The Philadelphia Convention.

The Baltimore *Sun* appropriately refers to the resolutions of the Grant convention as follows:

In the teeth of the formal declaration contained in the preamble to the eighteen resolutions which constitute the convention's political confession of faith, that the party has "suppressed a gigantic rebellion," it is practically assumed, for the purposes of the present canvass, that the rebellion, is not "suppressed," that despite the party's "eleven years of supremacy," it still lives and flourishes. While the platform approves in the abstract of the amnesty so grudgingly bestowed upon "those lately in rebellion," it appears that there are others still in "rebellion" upon whom unrelenting war must be waged. Hence the need of "the revival of the war spirit," upon which some of our contemporaries plume themselves as among the most hopeful and gratifying features of the convention, and which, as we have already mentioned, found vent after the nominations in singing "Old John Brown," and "Sherman's March Through Georgia," and other war songs suitable to the occasion. It was the spirit which might have been appropriately evoked at some crisis of our great struggle, at a meeting held in furtherance of the draft or for the encouragement of volunteering. Like the songs which were sung and the speeches which were made, it belonged to the year 1862. Considered as happening in the year 1872.—seven years after the close of the war—the whole thing was simple anachronism. The country, in a state of profound peace, and struggling with might and main to get back to the ways of peace, has no need for a revival of the war spirit.

The Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas has granted a continuance of the injunction to restrain the Union Passenger Railroad Company from building two additional tracks on Market street. The Court decided that the illegal adjournment of the House for more three days without the consent of the Senate did not work the dissolution of the Assembly as the minority had power to meet and enforce the attendance of the absentees.

R. B. Swain, late Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco, and for a long time a prominent business man in that city, died from the effects of laudanum, supposed to have been taken by mistake. His business operations had not been successful of late.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Young Men's Jackson Association Last Evening—Buckalew and the State Ticket Warmly Endorsed—Resolutions Unanimously Adopted Opposing the Nomination of the Cincinnati Ticket by the Baltimore Convention.

A meeting of that spirited Democratic organization, the Young Men's Jackson Association, was held at the hall over the Third National Bank, on last evening. The President, Dr. E W. Swentzel, occupied the chair and Mr. A. F. Keating, Secretary *pro tem.*

The President stated that he had called the meeting in accordance with an expression of a large number of the members, who desired that the association take some action in regar to the vexed question of a Presidential candidate. As for himself he was not in favor of the endorsement of the Cincinnati ticket and was prepared to listen to any suggestion.

A number of resolutions were then offered, which were changed in some respects to read as below, in which shap they were unanimously adopted, every member present voting in the affirmative. They are as follows:

Resolved, That our State ticket, at the head of which the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew has been placed, meets with our hearty endorsement and will receive our earnest support, as we trust is will of all those who are in favor of an honest administration of the affairs of our Commonwealth and who desire to overthrow dishonesty and ring corruption.

Resolved, That we deem it unwise for Democrats to advocate the nomination of a life-long opponent of Democratic principles for the highest office in the gift of the American people, believing that such action will be the means of breeding dissent and tend to the perpetuation of the present corrupt administration in power, and so far as it lies in our power we will oppose such a suicidal policy.

Resolved, That we deem it advisable for Democrats to get up remonstrances against such proposed action of going outside of our party for a leader, have them numerously signed and placed in the hands of delegates for presentation to the National Convention.

A MODEL HUSBAND.

How to Tame a Shrew—Soaring Irons Thirty-six Pound Breast-pins and All That Sort of Thing.

Arthur Martin, a dray driver, residing on Bedford avenue, Eleventh ward, was before Mayor Blackmore yesterday, charged with cruel treatment towards his wife Eliza. It appears that Eliza is addicted to the "flowing bowl," and Martin in order to keep her under control has found it necessary to put a ball and chain to his bibulous better half. The chain is fastened with a padlock, and weighs twelve pounds, the weight attached weighing thirty-six pounds additional. Mr. Martin is in good circumstances and owns property, but he does not get along well with his wife, and he had placed the chain and weight upon her, locking the chain to her neck, and keeping the key in his possession. He had been in the habit for some time of chaining the weight to her ankle, and at last had chained it to her neck. "She" also stated that he accused her of drinking, and, in order that she might not swallow liquor, he had heated a poker red-hot, and had drawn it across her lips, searing them dreadfully.

A fine of $25 and costs was imposed on Martin which was promptly paid. Subsequently Chief Irwin made an information against him, charging him with aggravated assault and battery, in burning the woman's mouth with the hot poker. A hearing was had yesterday morning, at which the woman's testimony was taken. The husband stated that, as to burning his wife's mouth with the poker, he had no recollection of it. He had heard that she burned her mouth by failing on the stove. As to chaining the weight to her, he said he had done so, and thought he was perfectly justifiable in so doing. His wife, he said, was addicted to drink, and had given him a great deal of trouble. He had tried to induce her to stop drinking, but without success. So, a few days ago he fastened the weight to her ankle. On coming home that evening he found that she had been drinking. The next morning he again fastened the weight to her, that she might not go out after liquor. On coming home that evening (Saturday) he found her all right. On Tuesday morning, on leaving, he fastened the weight again to her ankle. In the afternoon he came home and found his wife in bed. She had been drinking, he said, and he unfastened the weight from her ankle and put it on her neck, in the manner described. He then went out, and when he came back his wife had disappeared.

At the conclusion of this most extraordinary statement, the Mayor held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $1,600 for his appearance at court.

THE STATE ORPHANS.

Days of Examination.

Sugerintendant Wickersham has issued a circular to to the principals and managers of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools and institutions of which soldiers' orphans are nmate, appointing days of examination. The vacation this year will commence on Monday, July 22d, and continue until Monday, September 2d. The Superintendent gives notice that the annual examnation at the several institutions may continue as many days as those directly controlling them shall deem advisable, but the time of holding each examination must be made to include the day of the visitation of the State officers. The examination of the different Homes in this vicinity will take place on the dates given below, and Rev. C. Cornfroth and Mrs. C. E. Hutter, Inspectors, will be present.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asyum, Allegheny, Wednesday, July 3; St. Paul's Orphan Home, Butler, Friday, July 5, Episcopal Church Home, Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 6, A. M.; Home of the Friendless, Allegheny, Saturday, July 6, P. M. The State Superintendent will attend the examinations as follows: Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Wednesday, July 17th; Mercer, Mercer county, July 19th.

The examinations will be, as heretofore, public; and the authorities of the several schools are requested to invite specially the presence of directors and teachers of common schools, members of superintending committees, members of the Legislature, Judges of the Courts, clergymen, editors and such other citizens of the several localities as have interested themselves in the work of educating our orphan children.

It is rumored that there is a round million subscribed for a "new and true Democratic daily," and that the paper will be started so soon as the money is all paid in. It is to be a paper of twelve pages, ten columns to each page, and served to subscribers at five o'clock in the morning at six cents a week. Children half price.

HOMŒPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Sixth Annual Report—Interesting Exhibit—Two Hundred and Twenty-nine Charity Patients Treated During the Year.

We have received from Dr. J. H. McClelland the sixth annual report of the Pittsburgh Homœpathic Hospital and Dispensary. The report contains many facts and statistics of interest to the public.

From the report of the Executive Committee we leave that. The necessary expenses of the Hospital for the current fiscal year, are estimated at *eight thousand dollars*.

The estimated receipts for the same period, independent of donations, are $4,650—leaving according to estimates, $3,350 to be raised by subscriptions.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

The total number under treatment in the Hospital Wards, for the year, was three hundred and nineteen, divided as follows: Medical cases, two hundred and ten; surgical cases, eighty-seven; lying-in cases, twelve; and births, ten; with a daily average of twenty-three.

As in all General Hospitals, the number of men is largely in excess of the women. The nativity shows that most are Americans, next Irish, with the Germans third on the list.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

		Per Cent.
The proportion discharged, cured, was		79.85
" " improving, was		11.29
" Removed by friends for various causes		4.33
" Died		7.27
" Remaining		7.26
		100.00

Of the whole number treated there were:

SEX—Males	248	
Females	71	—319
NATIONALITY—American	108	
English	34	
Irish	84	
German	96	
Various	27	—319
RELIGION—Protestant	196	
Catholic	119	
Israelite	4	—319
PAY PATIENTS—Protestant	71	
Catholic	16	
Israelite	3	—90
	1	—229—319

Prescriptions from dispensary during the year, 4,745
Whole number since dispensary opened, 13,265

While your attention will naturally be arrested by the large list of charity patients, the relation sustained by the Ladies' Association of the Hospital, to this class, will not be forgotten. Certain it is, that these patients themselves have every reason to hold them in grateful remembrance.

The Committee also embrace this opportunity to thank the members of the "Ladies' Fruit and Flower Charity," for many luxuries gratuitously distributed to the sick and the city Press for favors bestowed.

Hospitals are becoming more and more a public necessity, and that general prejudice which formerly existed against them, is rapidly disappearing. The stranger suddenly overtaken by disease, and the traveler disabled by accient, readily appreciates the fact that their wants will be much better and cheaper supplied in a well conducted Hospital, with complete appliances, experienced nurses, and the constant attention of skillful physicians, than they can possibly be in a hotel or boarding house, however well managed. As the demand for hospital accommodations by the wayfarer, *with* money and without it, must increase, and as we cannot hope that the number of the poor who require the aid of such institutions is at all likely to diminish in this rapidly growing city, the support and management of such indispensable charities must become a growing subject of public interest.

DIED IN A FIT.

Coroner's Inquest.

A man named John Riley was found dead in a field near Shadyside by some workmen on Monday evening about six o'cock. The circumstances of his death are these: Riley was stable boss for Mr. Scanlon, a railway contractor, and was engaged in the discharge of his duties on Monday at the stable near Shadyside. About six o'clock some of the men employed by Mr. Scanlon were proceeding to their homes when they discovered Riley lying face down in a face down in a field close by the stables. His head was partly buried, and his clothes bedaubed by the slime of the marshy ground. An examination proved that life was extinct, though it is supposed he had not beeu dead for many minutes. It is stated Riley was subject to fits, and it is more than likely that he fell in the position he was found in while afflicted with one of them. He was thirty-five years of age, single, and has a sister residing at Beast Liberty. Coroner West held an inquest yesterday morning and held a verdict of death from "natural causes" was rendered.

The South Side Bond Robbers Arrested.

On Monday we alluded to the robbery of the Mt. Olivet Incline Plane Railway bonds from a Birmingham Savings bank. Yesterday Squire Krehan, Treasurer of the company received a telegram from Philadelphia stating that one of the bonds had been offered for sale in that city. He replied immediately and requested that the man who had attempted to negotiate the bonds be arrested if possible. Yesterday afternoon he received another dispatch, signed by J. H. Jones, detective, announcing that the arrest had been accomplished, and that $21,000 of the bonds were found in possession of the accused.

It was stated that the party would be held until this afternoon for a hearing. Justice Krehan and the cashier of the Savings Bank departed for Philadelphia last evening for the purpose of attending the hearing.

THE BURGLAR ARRESTED.

From a telegram received last night we learn that the name of the South Side bond robber, arrested in Philadelphia, is Walter Williams alias Wm. Mitchell, who was convicted in Poughkeepsie in October, 1869, and who was one of the gang that escaped from Sing Sing last summer by means of the tug-boat, has been captured by Lieut. Kass of the Eighth Police District. When taken into custody he had on his person $21,800 in railroad and market bonds, stolen from the Iron and Glass Bank at Birmingham last week.

A Missing Butcher.

Yesterday a "butcher boy" named Carl Rutsch, proprietor of a meat block at 36 Wylie avenue, was discovered to have absconded. The fact that he had the money taken in during Tuesday on his person, in connection with other facts, looks as though he has either been the victim of foul play or has met with a serious or may be fatal accident. He left his horse in the stable, his wagon near by, and meat hanging on the hooks in his shop. There is hardly any room for a doubt then that Rutsch's absence is involuntary and the police should leave no stone unturned to fathom the mystery.

The missing man is a "boy of the period," and is described as about twenty-four years of age, heavy low set in stature, smooth face, and black hair of medium length. Since Sunday the neighbors have taken care of his horse and yesterday the meat in his shop was pitched out.

Bronchitis.

This is an irritation or inflammation of the bronchial tubes which carry the air we breath into the lungs. It arises from a cold settled in the throat, from Catarrh extending to these parts, from scrofulous affections, and from severe use of the voice. The irritation from this latter cause commences in the *larynx* and *glottis*, which are the organs of the voice, and extending downwards, produces hoarseness, coughing, and spitting mucous matter, sometimes mixed with blood. It is chiefly dangerous from its tendency to spread into the lungs, and terminating in consumption. It is in the cure of severe and obstinate cases of this disease that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has achieved unparalleled success, and won the loudest praise from all who have used it. It is sold by all respectable Druggists. 581.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The Iron City College.

We call attention to the fact that this popular and successful institution for the practical education of young men continues in operation the year round without vacations of any kind, and as the school is much less thronged at this season of the year than during the fall and winter months, students will find it greatly to their interest, wherever practicable, to attend during the summer. Its fine, large, airy and cheerful rooms make it a very desirable as well as a most profitable place to spend a few weeks or months during the summer. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal, Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Trusses! Trusses!! Trusses!!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Mr. Reichenbach, & Co., No. 11 Market street, makes and guarantees trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as they are all of his own manufacture. He also manufactures artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club-feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also artificial eyes noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give him a call. No. 11 Market street. 1tw

Castoria.

A substitute for Castor Oil—a family physic which is pleasant to take and does not distress or gripe, but is sure to operate wh n all other remedies have failed. It is a purely vegetable preparation, containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol, the result of fifteen years of experience by Doctor Samuel Pitcher. It is perfectly harmless and far more effective than Pills, Narcotic syrups or Castor Oil. By soothing the system it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying or teething children. It kills Worms, cures Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency and Derangement of the Liver. No family can afford to be without this article. It costs but 50 cents—ask your druggist to get it for you, and he will always keep it.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 33 Broadway, N. Y.

Bottles Full of Beauty.

Ladies, if you would have beauty by the bottleful, all you have to do is to purchase Hagan's Magnolia Balm. That peerless beautifier of the complexion not only heightens natural charms, but renders even the plainest countenance exceedingly attractive. It recalls to the pallid cheek the rosy tinge of health, removes pimples, blotches, roughness, sallowness and other blemishes and imparts to the skin a most delicate fairness and softness. It smooths the furrows caused by time or care, and gives face, neck and arms the plump and engaging appearance of youthful beauty. All this is accomplished by the most natural means, viz.: by gently and naturally stimulating the circulation in the capillary blood vessels; besides being the most effectual aid to beauty known to modern science.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s, 1881, bid	114¼@114½
United States 6s (Coupons)	109⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	114⅛@114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	114⅛@114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, bid	114⅛@114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	114⅛@115
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	116⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	117⅛@117½
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	117⅛@117½
United States 10-40s	110
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	111⅛@111⅝
Currency Sixes	114½@114⅝
New 5 Per Cents	112½

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, June 20, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily with a fair trade demand for most articles. The weather has been favorable for outdoor transactions. In regard to prices we have but few changes to note, and they will be found under their appropriate heads. Groceries: the excitement in the east in regard to sugars and coffee is dying out and will soon be numbered among things of the past. Fortunately the leading houses here have a large stock on hand, purchased before the advance, which they can sell to their customers below eastern prices. Flour: We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand. The leading houses have a fair stock on hand. They report the market steady with a good jobbing demand. Prices unchanged. Grain: The market at this time is very unsettled and correct figures for the leading articles are difficult to obtain. Holders generally refuse to make concessions. On the other hand buyers purchase merely sufficient to meet their current wants. Wheat is dull but no lower. Holders say their time will come, and they can afford to wait.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,260
Oats, sks	1,520
Corn, sks	340
Butter, pks	31
Bacon, tcs	103
Wheat, sks	161
Rye, sks	118
Cheese, bxs	106
Apples, bbls	25

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; store sales were made at the usual advance:

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—The prices we have before noted have been mantained; leading houses report an active market; sugar cured hams 12¼c; canvassed 12½c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain 6c; sides ribbed 8c; clear rib 8½c; clear 9c.

BREAKFAST BACON—10½a11c; ham sausage 10c.

HAY—The demand has improved; there is an ample stock on hand; however, we can report sales of baled on wharf and from depot $23, 25a28 per ton.

POTATOES—The supply in the market is in excess of the demand; holders are anxious to realize; sales ranged from 40a55c per bushel as per quality and condition.

POULTRY—We have no change to note; live chickens are selling by the coop at $75a80c per pair

RAGS—in moderate demand at 4a4¼c per lb.

ASHES—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing either new or important; we note sales of Soda Ash—common, 48 per cent., 4½c; refined, 58 per cent., 6a6¾c; nitrate soda, 5c; pots 10c; pearls, 11c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand, a fair business was transacted at the following rates: fair to prime 65a70c; choice 75c per gallon.

BUTTER—Dull with no signs of improvement; the stock in first hands is large, in fact there are no fixed prices at present; holders generally take the best offer; extreme prices 9a15c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The market was entirely devoid of animation; we note small sales at 5a8c per pound.

BEANS—Are firm, with a small stock to operate with; prices range at $2 75a 3 25 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Market reported steady at 36c per pound.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off; still the stock in first hands is ample for all ordering occasions, we note sales of Dairy at 11a12c; Factory 12a13c; Goshen 13½a14c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—The supply was fully up with the requirements of the trade; the result was we have no alteration to note; dealers, however, are taking hold sparingly at former prices.

COUNTRY BACON—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair and the sales were: shoulders, 4a5c; sides clear, 6a6½c; hams, 8, 9a18c per lb as to quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—We have no change to note as relates to this article and the demand was limited to the wants of the trade. We quote standard brands in small lots at 19½a20c; from store the usual advance is charged.

CEMENT—The market is reported steady. We quote Louisville at $2 50a 2 75; Rosedale, $4 50; Eagle, $3 00; Johnstown, $2 25; Calcined plaster, $4 50; laud plaster, $3 50 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—In fair demand; with sales at $3 25 per cwt.

CONCENTRATED LYE—In good supply; we note sales at $5 50 per case, demand moderate.

EGGS—The market is inactive; prices are weak with sales at 16c per dozen.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; dealers remain apart in their views. The result was sales were restricted to the wants of the local trade; we quote fair to choice spring wheat at $8 75a9 00a9 25, red winter wheat $9 50a10 per barrel. Rye flour $5 75a6 00.

GRAIN—The market may be set down as being in a very unsettled condition, the demand for most descriptions being restricted and prices unsettled; the future don't look very bright. Wheat in light demand and prices very uncertain; the mills have all they want; the extreme rates are $1 95a2 per bushel. Oats dull with a declining tendency; stock large; sales were made at 48a50c. Corn—shelled on track 65c; elevator 65c; ear dull and nominal at 60a64c. Rye steady with light offerings; prices range at $1a1 05 per bushl

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, June 20, 1872.

REMARKS.—The dullness before noted continues and dealers are as wide apart in their views as ever. There don't seem to be any prospect of coming to terms. The result is we have no sales to report. The nominal rates are:

CRUDE

Spot	10c
June	10c
B. O. all year	11½c
Parker's	$3 85

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The following are the current rates:

Spot	22¾c
June	22¾c
July	23c
August	23½c

The above for eastern delivery.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is active with fair receipts. Previous prices were maintained. We quote: City make $1 82½a1 35; country brand at a shade less.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 20.—The *Courier* says; The market was rather firmer with a slight advance in prices on the Upper Road. On the Lower Road and in Oil City prices were nominally the same. We quote:

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls	Spot	4 00
500 "	"	4 02½
500 "	"	4 05
1,000 "	"	4 02½
1,000 "	"	4 02½
1,000	S. O. three months	4 02½
1,000	B. O., June	4 07½
1,000 "	"	4 12½
1,000 "	"	4 15

LOWER ROAD.

1,000 bbls.	spot	4 02½
500 "	"	4 00

OIL CITY.

1,000 "	"	4 12½
1,000 "	"	4 15

PARKER'S LANDING.

1,000 bbls.	B. O. June	3 90
2,000 "	" "	3 90

NEW YORK, June 19.—Closing 18th.—Crude in bulk is offered at easier figures with a dull trade. We quote at 12½a13c. Refined is a little irregular. Some parties refuse to sell at the prices noted below, but on the whole there is less strength to the market. The sales embrace 1,000 bbls for July at 23⅜c and 1,000 bbls for July at 23¼c. We quote at about 23c for spot delivery. Cases are quoted at 27¾a28¼c for Philadelphia delivery. The market is rather more in buyer's favor with a dull trade. We quote at 22⅝a22¾c for June delivery. The sales embrace 1,000 bbls spot on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The market was quiet:

Standard White, nominally	22¾c
Crude	12½c
Cases	28c
June	22¾c
July	22¾a22⅞c
August	23⅛c

OIL CITY, June 19.—Market quiet and firm; ordinary on lower creek $4 05 bid; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 15.

TITUSVILLE, June 19.—Market firm; spot $4 05 bid; 4 07½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 19.—Market firm at $3 95 bid; $4 asked.

ROUSEVILLE, June 19.—Market quiet but firm at $4 05 bid; $4 07½ asked.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, PITTSBURGH, Monday, June 17, 1872.

CATTLE.

The market contains a large supply, 950 head being on sale; trade was not very active as buyers were not very numerous; prices have undergone but few changes as usual. The largest enquiry was for good fat cattle; the largest portion of the offerings did not come up to that standard, and were slow of sale; on prime grades the decline was from ¾c to ½c whilst inferior and common lots it is still larger. Following are the rates:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$7 00a7 50
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 00a6 50
Medium, 1,200 lbs steers	6 50a7 00
Common	5 50a5 75
Bulls, &c	4 50a5 20

HOGS.

The run of hogs were moderate; freely up to the requests of the trade; buyers were not anxious to invest; prices are certainly low:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 30
Prime Philadelphia	4 20
Yorkers	4 00

SHEEP.

The market contained a large supply; prices were unsatisfactory; sellers complain of loosing money as prices are lower than last week; fully 1,800 were on the market at the close; 500 to 600 head were left over.

Extra	$5 25a5 75
Prime	4 75a5 00
Medium	4 40a4 50
Common	4 00a4 20

Lambs sold at $2a4 40 per head as per quality.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, June 15, 1872.

The market continues active with a good local and export demand. The offerings thus far have been below the general average. There is more common stock on hand than is wanted, which makes a slow market for that kind of cattle; prime stock is not in large supply, hence previous prices have been maintained. The following are current rates:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	$7 00a7 15
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 87a7 00
Medium, 1,100 lbs	6 50a6 75
Fair, 1,000 lbs	6 25a6 50
Common	5 75a6 00
Bulls, Cows, &c	3 50a5 50
Texan steers	5 25a6 00
Stockers	5 00a5 50

HOGS.

The receipts were liberal, being fully up with the requirements of the trade. The market could not be termed an active one as usual. The largest demand was for good fat hogs, for which previous prices were maintained. For other descriptions, the demand is rather light, with prices inclined downward. Following are the current rates:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 40
Prime Philadelphia	4 30a4 35
Yorkers, good	4 10a4 15
Yorkers, common	4 00

SHEEP.

The week's receipts were large. This fact naturally produces a difference of opinion among dealers. The market is well represented with buyers, but they are bidding very low an sheep and are evidently determined to take advantage of the run and purchase lower. Following are the prices ruling:

Extra, 90 lbs	$6 10a6 20
Prime, 80 to 85 lbs	5 75a6 00
Medium, 75 to 85 lbs	5 25a5 50
Common 75 to 80 lbs	4 50a5 00
Lambs	8 00a9 00

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, MONDAY, June 15, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle were light to-day of those intended for sale here, and fair of through stock for Eastern markets. Trade has ruled slow with few buyers and not many offering. Prices remain about the same as at the time of our last report. Most of the cattle that have been on sale this week have been of inferior or lower grades, and buyers held back expecting something better to arrive. There was not enough good cattle to give all a chance, and some had to content themselves with stock not quite as good as they wanted. On prime grades the decline was about to ¼ 15c lower than last week, while on common and inferior stuff it ran as much as 37c¼c. To-day, however, the advices from New York are better than at the first of the week, and while prices have not went up any we think the feeling is some better with pretty fair prospects at this writing for the coming week. Following are the prices current:

Extra 1400 to 1500 lb steers	$7 00 to 7 15
Prime 1300 to 1500 lbs steers	6 87 to 7 00
Medium 1200 to 1500 steers	6 50 to 6 75
Fair 1100 to 1500 steers	6 25 to 6 50
Common	5 50 to 6 00
Bulls	3 00 to 5 50

HOGS.

The run of hogs was heavier than is generally the case at the last of the week. Trade has ruled very slow the last day or two, and as buyers did not purchase any to-day there are a good number of hogs in the pens unsold. Prices are about as low as they can well get, being now so that they are an unprofitable crop. Extra Philadelphia hogs are selling from $4 25 to $4 30; prime Philadelphia $4 10; Yorkers $4 and dull.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep to-day was not heavy, though more than wanted, as the run had been too heavy before. The market ruled very unsatisfactory, at least to sellers, all of whom complain of loosing money. Prices were from 50 to 60c lower than last week on the best grades, and on medium stock from 75c to 85c, and in some cases as much as $1 00. A good many sheep were sent to the country to pasture; some that came from Washington county were sent home again via the Pan Handle road, the owner thinking he could afford to pay freight home and get more money there than here. On the whole the sheep market has not been a good one this week winding up bad with a great deal of stock unsold. Following are the prices:

Extra, 90 lbs	$5 50a5 75
Prime, 80 to 85 lbs	4 75a5 25
Medium, 85 to 80 lbs	4 50a5 60
Common	4 00a4 45

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Flour flat and quiet. Wheat; small red, $2 00. Rye, 94½c. Corn dull; yellow, 67a68c. Oats quiet and weak at 49a50. Barley unchanged. Provisions firmer; business small. Crude petroleum, 17¼c. Whisky 92c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Money easy at from 3 to 4 per cent. Gold dull and heavy at 113⅝a113¾. Loans 1a4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $32,000,000. Exports to-day $300,000. Treasury disbursements $132,000.

Governments quiet and ¼a⅜ lower. The Treasury bought only $921,900 of the $3,000,000 offered at 113 55a113 62-100.

State bonds dull and steady.

Stocks active and higher. Erie sold up from 51 to 55½, closing at 55; Canton to par; Quicksilver to 40, with a general advance of near one per cent. throughout the list. The market closed strong, with an advancing tendency.

A Washington dispatch says of the three calls of 5-20s for redemption there remain outstanding eight millions.

The rumored famous bargain of Daniel Drew to sell 50,000 shares of Erie at 55, deliverable any time to December 31, has been compromised and the money withdrawn from trust. A German house made large purchases of Erie.

It is rumored that General McClellan, S. L. M. Barlow, Wm. B. Duncan, Sam'l D. Babcock, Watts Sherman, Charles Lansing, Gibson and Cowans and E. H. Green will likely enter the new Directory, and that the first named will be President, and close the running arrangement made with the Atlantic and Great Western, and possible the lease of the latter to Erie.

Other reports mention Blackstone, of the Chicago and Alton, and Jay, of the Michigan Central, for the Erie Presidency, but the first statement is generally believed.

It is reported that the Canal Commissioners of this State have decided to pay into the concern the bonds due in July.

PRODUCE.

Cotton less more active; sales of middling upland 26¼c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5 70a6 30; common to good $6 55a7 20; good to choice $7 25a8 10; white wheat western $8 10a9 15; St. Louis $8 50a12 00. Rye flour dull at $4 25a5 25. Cornmeal quiet; western $3 60. Whisky firm at 88c. Wheat heavy and lower; No 2 Chicago spring afloat $1 61a1 63; No 2 Milwaukee $1 65a1 67; winter red western $1 83a1 93. Rye lower; western in bond 99c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; western mixed, steamer, 65a65c; sail 65a66¼c; fancy 67a68½c. Oats more active and lower; western 48a50c; Ohio 51a52c. Eggs quiet; western 13¼a15c. Hay dull and lower; shipping $1 15a1 20. Hops quiet; at 10a30c for 1871; 10a20c for 1870; 10a15c for 1869. Leather steady and in fair request at 27½a29c; Oronoco 26½a27c. Wool dull and unchanged; extra pulled 60a62½c; superfine 73c. Coffee firm; Rio 16¼a10¼c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8⅝a9c; Caba 9a9¼c. Molasses unchanged. Rice firm at 9a9½c. Crude Petroleum 12¾a13c. Turpentine quiet. Pork heavy; mess $13 30a13 45; prime mess $12 75. Beef unchanged; cut meats firm; hams 9a12c; shoulders active at 5½c. Lard more active; No 1 to prime steam 8¼a9¼c; kettle 9¼c. Butter steady, western 10a15c. Cheese dull; new 10a14c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower by 6c; extra white Michigan $1 83; No 1 white do $1 75; amber do $1 70¼. Corn dull; white 57a57½c; no grade 45a45½c. Oats dull and 2c lower; Michigan 35½c.

What the Weak Need.

Why do the debilitated and feeble dread the summer? It is because heat is an exhausting element, and they are not in a condition to bear the new drain upon their languid systems, which they think must necessarily commence with the warm weather. But cannot this evil be obviated? Most indubitably it can. What these weaklings need—in fact, what nine-tenths of us need at this season—is an accession of physical vigor, and this desideratum can be secured with absolute certainty, by a course of the mightiest, yet mildest of all vegetable tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Thousands of men of business, mechanics and professional men break down, partially or wholly, under their summer labors, simply because they have neglected to reinforce the powers of nature in this way. To persons who use the celebrated invigorant and corrective regularly in hot weather, the exhaustion which excessive heat is apt to produce under other circumstances is unknown. They are not troubled with nausea, their appetites are good, their digestion excellent and their habit of body all that can be desired. This for twenty years has been the uniform testimony of all who have taken the Bitters as a summer tonic and alterative. Its efficacy is due to the care and scrupulous fidelity to the teachings of experimental science, with which its medicinal ingredients have been culled from the vegetable kingdom, the admirable proportions in which they are combined and the unequalled purity of its stimulative basis.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

Rupture — Fifty Thousand Trusses.

RUPTURE is dangerous, but only dangerous when it is neglected. Hundreds of people lose their lives by rupture. They neglect to get a truss in time, or perhaps get one not suitable to their case, and the consequence is that the rupture comes down, and strangulation of the parts ensues. The right way to do when you are ruptured, or suspect that you are, is to go to DR. KEYSER, who has fitted fifty thousand trusses, who understands the anatomy of the parts concerned in rupture, and who will be sure to fit you properly, and make you as secure as if you did not have the rupture.

DR. KEYSER says that there are many conditions which are apt to be mistaken for rupture, which are calculated to mislead persons who have not studied, and consequently do not understand the terrible malady.

We would most seriously advise all those who have become ruptured, or who are threatened with it, to make application to DR. KEYSER, and we are sure they will not be disappointed. The Doctor has every kind of truss, at prices as low as they can be be obtained anywhere, with the additional advantage of adaptation.

DR. KEYSER'S office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 until 6 p. m.

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Near the Soldier's Monument,
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Spring and Plain Wagons, Carts, and Wheelbarrows of all kinds constantly on han and made to order. Our

Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon,

We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.

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